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LAST EDITION

RULES OF 1853 TO BE THE BASIS FOR CONVENTION

Committee Expects to Have List
in Print for Action Monday
by Delegates to Revise Mas-
sachusetts Constitution

If the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention adopts on Monday the report of its committee, the proceedings of that body will be governed by rules based upon those in operation at the convention of 1853 with such additions as later parliamentary development have made advisable.

This forenoon's session of the committee was occupied with hearing statements from the subcommittees which had been appointed to put into shape the various rules. It is the hope of the committee to have them in print for presentation to the convention when it meets at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The rules and orders of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853 cover five large and closely printed pages. They are under the heads of the president, of absence of president, of members, of reconsideration of motions, of petitions, memorials, etc., of quorum, and of committees, reports and resolutions. There are 17 different rules under the first head, nearly all of which merely specify the duties which are incumbent upon every presiding officer under parliamentary law. One interesting exception, however, is the rule that votes shall be by roll call if one-fifth of the members so require. This is the same proportion as now in the Senate, but in the House, only 30 of the 240 members need support a request in order to secure the calling of the roll.

Another peculiarity of the rules of 1853 is that members who enter the hall after the calling of the roll is finished shall be allowed to vote, whereas the House practice is to allow such members to vote, provided the chair has not announced the result of the roll call. Under this head, the convention of 1853 also fixed the order of precedence of motions, the form of the previous question and the order of voting upon ordering the previous question.

Regulations of members in 1853 were strict. Every member who failed to appear within the first six days, must be "held to render the reason of such neglect." No member should be absent over two days without consent of the convention and leave was not operative unless within five days. Most of the rules were the same as present general or legislative practice. A quorum was 100, but the act requires a majority, or 161, for a quorum of this convention.

State House officials do not believe there is much sentiment among the delegates to postpone the Convention until after the war, as proposed by Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of (Continued on page 11, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

During the past 24 hours the British forces in the now famous Wytschaete Messines sector of the western front have been engaged in consolidating their gains, and opening up communications for guns and men across the devastated tract of country, out of which the Germans were literally blown in the early hours of Thursday morning. Sir Douglas Haig's report indicates that the work is now complete, for all practical purposes.

German counterattacks, southeast and northwest of Oostverne, have been repulsed by the British infantry, or broken up by artillery fire; whilst the number of prisoners taken now amounts to 6400, and more than 20 guns have already been collected.

The long official report of the great battle which has now been issued shows that it was carried out by the British forces with almost clockwork precision, positions being gained, one by one, "in almost exact accordance with the timetable previously arranged." This is all the more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that secrecy was impossible, as the Germans, from their unique observation post on the top of the Messines Ridge, could note every detail of the British preparation. They were, therefore, fully prepared for the attack, and had been steadily strengthening their positions and moving up reinforcements for some time past. As the official statement declares, "the battle became a gauge of ability of the German troops to stop out advance under conditions as favorable to them as any army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending."

Heavy fighting continues in the French sector, in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, where German attacks have again, according to Paris, been checked by French fire.

There is no news of importance from the remaining war theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)
(Continued on page six, column one)

A. J. BALFOUR REACHES BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reached a British port today, returning from his special mission to the United States.

Mr. Balfour left for England by the steamer Olympic, on which vessel he reached Halifax, N. S., when he sailed from Britain for the United States.

BOTH ARMY AND NAVY TO BE DRY

Prohibition Feature of Selective
Draft Law Held to Apply to
All Military Forces of the
United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An opinion by Attorney-General Gregory holds that the prohibition provisions of the new army law are equally applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps, on land or sea, and commanding officers in the Navy have been so notified by Secretary Daniels.

The law forbids the sale or possession of liquor at military posts for beverage purposes, and makes it unlawful to sell intoxicants to any officer, soldier, or sailor in uniform.

The Attorney-General's decision means that the Government will enforce the law as applicable to every branch of the Federal military and naval service, and to National Guardsmen and others in the Federal service. The decision says:

"This department has administratively construed the provision in question as covering the entire military establishment of the United States, including the Navy and the Marine Corps."

Section 12 of the Selective Draft Act, which is thus declared to be applicable to the sea forces of the United States, as well as those who fight on land, follows:

"That the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the Army is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable. Provided, that no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment camp, fort, post office or enlisted men's club which is being at the time used for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes."

"It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or any member of a military force while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder, shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both."

BEILISS CASE REVIVED AT KIEV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—An interesting report of the appointment of M. Bolderieff to the position of chief magistrate at Kiev is to be the reopening of the famous "ritual murder case" which attracted so much attention some three and a half years ago. M. Bolderieff was the solicitor who so ably defended the accused Jew, Mendel Beiliss, and now the Ministry of Justice has issued an instruction to the prosecuting officer at Kiev to reopen the whole matter. All officials under the old regime who were involved in the prosecutions, including Beiliss himself, the prison officers and gendarmes who arrested him, the prosecutor, the witnesses and the jailers are ordered to appear before a special commission. The communication further states that papers have been discovered which prove, beyond dispute, that the whole case against Beiliss was manufactured, and was part of the elaborate policy of persecution of the Jews adopted by the former regime.

The story of the case is well known. Mendel Beiliss, a Jew workman of Kiev, was formally charged in November, 1913, with the ritual murder of a boy named Yushinsky. The murder had been committed over two years before, and Beiliss had lain in prison for over a year without trial. When the trial actually took place, the witnesses for the prosecution broke down badly under cross-examination, and there was never much doubt as to the final result of the trial, in spite of the tremendous efforts which were put forward by the notorious Black Hundreds to secure a conviction. The evidence offered to prove the existence of ritual murder was generally admitted to be little short of ludicrous.

GLEN COVE INCORPORATED
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman today signed the bill incorporating the city of Glen Cove, Nassau County.

GRAND LODGE BICENTENARY

Masons of England Organized in
London 200 Years Ago and
Anniversary Will Be Cele-
brated at Temple in Boston

Arrangements are being completed for the observance of the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, on next Wednesday afternoon and Masons are preparing to come to Boston from all parts of the State for the occasion which is to be made memorable because of its significance to all members of the craft.

Union Lodge of Dorchester is also preparing to celebrate the bicentenary of Masonry and its own one hundred and twenty-first anniversary as well. Other "Blue" lodges of Massachusetts are planning to make some allusion to this memorable date in Free Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is to commemorate the bicentenary of regularly organized English Masonry upon which Masonry in the United States and Canada is founded at its regular quarterly communication which is to be opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, Grand Master. As the membership of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts approaches 70 it is anticipated that a large number of distinguished members of the fraternity will be in Boston to celebrate the occasion. The special communication will be held in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple.

On the occasion of the communication a commemorative address is to be delivered by Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Fraternal greetings will be extended to the members of the fraternity in Massachusetts from the Grand Lodge and all the craft in England by Very Worshipful Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, D. D., Past Grand Chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The committee in charge of the Grand Lodge celebration of the English Masonic bicentenary is composed of Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, Past Grand Master; Worshipful Brother Chester C. Whitney, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, the oldest chartered lodge in America, it is asserted, and Worshipful Brother Walter Bradley Tripp, Worshipful Master of Euclid Lodge, the youngest chartered lodge in Massachusetts.

Masonic history says that on June 24, 1717, at the Goose Gridiron Tavern, in London, the Grand Lodge of England was formed. Its influence was extended to this country where the craft were then located in considerable numbers, the brethren meeting in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C., and elsewhere until 1733 when Right Worshipful Brother Henry Price was made Provincial Grand Master for North America by Lord Montague, the Grand Master of England. This was the first regular and duly constituted Masonry established in America.

In 1834 the Pennsylvania lodges celebrated the centennial anniversary of Brother Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, receiving from Henry Price the authority for Pennsylvania, and this anniversary commemorated the beginning of regularly organized Masonry in that State in 1734.

Union Lodge of Dorchester, which meets at Upham's Corner, will hold its anniversary meeting on the night of June 12, next Tuesday. Many prominent Masons are expected to be present and deliver short addresses. The annual roll call of members who joined the lodge over 25 years ago will also be an interesting feature.

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HOME GUARD MAY BE GRANTED RIFLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, providing for the issuance to home guard organizations of certain rifles owned by the Federal Government, was finally passed by Congress today and goes to President Wilson for approval. It is stated that there are about 300,000 old "Kraggs" available for the purposes of the bill.

GEN. GOETHALS FILLS PLACES

Admiral Rousseau and Samuel
L. Fuller Appointed to Succeed the Two Fleet Corporation Men He Discharged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Goethals today appointed Admiral H. H. Rousseau as assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to succeed F. A. Eustis, who was discharged yesterday for "alleged disloyalty and misstatement of facts." Samuel L. Fuller was appointed to fill the position of F. H. Clark as consulting engineer.

Ship Program Checked

Concern Felt Over Fleet Corporation
Dissension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Affairs in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the instrument of operation of the National Shipping Board, are a matter of some concern to the Administration, which is anxious to build, at the earliest possible moment, a cargo-carrying fleet for the relief of the Allies and to break the submarine blockade.

Internal dissensions, it is seen, are having exactly the same effect beneficial to the enemy that the blockade of food produces, for it is pointed out that every day of delay is of immense value to the enemy and is to his advantage.

Major-General Goethals, general manager of the corporation, found it necessary on Friday to dismiss Messrs. F. A. Eustis of Boston and F. H. Clark of New York, the two engineers who originated the wooden-ship plan. The dismissal followed the action of the two engineers on Thursday night in issuing statements virtually charging General Goethals with holding up the shipbuilding program. The general, however, insists he is waiting for authority from Congress.

FRENCH MESSAGE TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, made public today this message to Lord Northcliffe, chief of the British Mission, now en route here:

"As head of the French mission to the United States and as a friend of long standing, I am delighted at your designation, which will allow us to work together in close touch with the American Government and the people for victory of justice and liberty."

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made that United States Navy aviators have arrived in France. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting of Massachusetts is in command. The officers with him are Lieut. Godfrey de C. Chevalier, Rhode Island; Lieut. Virgil C. Griffin, Alabama, and Lieut. Gratton O. Dickman, New York.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing

Arrival in England of chief of forces which United States is sending to western front marks another phase in drawing together of two great Anglo-Saxon democracies.

STATE AID AND DEPENDENTS ACT

Attorney-General Defines Law
by Which Noncommissioned
Officers and Men Enlisting in
U. S. Service Get Extra Pay

Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the Massachusetts National Guard, Naval Militia, United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who have enlisted in the service of the United States subsequent to Feb. 3, 1917, the date this country severed diplomatic relations with Germany, may receive \$10 extra State pay, and not more than \$40 for dependents, from Massachusetts, irrespective of what they receive from the Federal Government, as provided in acts of the past Legislature.

To ascertain whether it was the purpose of the Legislature to have the measures apply to men in the regular forces, Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, requested an opinion from Henry C. Atwill, Attorney-General, of Massachusetts. The Attorney-General ruled that they may receive the extra pay. There is still a question as to whether drafted men will benefit by the legislation.

According to the terms of the law as interpreted by the Attorney-General, noncommissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, who have been mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of the National Guard, including in that description any Naval Militia of the Commonwealth, for service in connection with the war with the German Empire, are entitled to State pay from the time they entered the service of the United States without reference to their legal residence.

The extra pay will be held by the State Treasurer until Jan. 15, 1918, when the act becomes void, unless the war has sooner terminated, in which case the act becomes void on the date of termination and the money on that date is to be paid. However, the men allot all or any part of the payments to the State Treasurer for the use of such minor children, parents or dependents as they designate.

Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps who have enlisted subsequently to Feb. 3 are entitled to the extra pay, provided that, at the time of their enlistment or reenlistment, they shall have been legally domiciled in Massachusetts at least six months and enlisted as a resident of this State.

In reply to the question of Mr. Burrill as to whether women serving as yeomen may benefit by the legislation, the Attorney-General replied: "In my opinion such a woman is not a soldier or sailor within the meaning of these statutes."

Dependents of National Guardsmen who have been mustered into the Federal service, said Richard R. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, may receive not more than \$40 per month from the date the guardsmen have been mustered into the Federal service until Jan. 15, 1919, unless the war has sooner terminated; that being the case, the payments will cease on termination.

CONDITIONS IN FRANCE BETTER THAN REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That conditions in France are better than have been reported was the statement of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Minister from the United States to the Netherlands, after calling upon President Wilson.

LAURIER MAY RESIGN COMMAND

Sir Wilfrid, Despite "Official"
Denial, Is Reported to Have
Decided on Relinquishment of
Leadership to Fight Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—While an official denial of the intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to resign the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons has been issued to the press, amongst the most influential members of the Liberal Party the report is considered to be grounded on fact.

At the Liberal caucus held yesterday, there was said to have been a complete cleavage of thought on the subject of conscription, the line being sharply defined between the French Canadians, who are practically a unit in opposition to the proposed measure, and their English-speaking colleagues of the opposition party who are in favor of it.

Sir Wilfrid, it is added, will keep his seat in the House and will lead the French Canadians from Quebec and a handful of English-speaking Liberals who are opposed to conscription. There is unquestionably a big wing of the Liberal Party which is strong for conscription, and the Conservatives expect to get the support of some 30 Liberals, which would give a majority of about 100 for compulsory military service.

However, the absolute lineup on the proposed measure will not be actually known until Monday or Tuesday, after the introduction of the bill. The universal opinion in the political world is that conscription is certain to become law and that it will quickly go through all its stages until it is added to the statute books, as the only substantial opposition to its progress will be from the French Canadian members from Quebec.

PRESIDENT SAYS KEEP COLLEGES OPEN

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Colleges and universities should continue their sessions despite the war, in the opinion of President Wilson. The President sent a telegram to this effect to President W. L. Bryan of Indiana University, in reply to an inquiry. The message reads:

"In reply to your telegram, I would say I see no necessity whatever for suspending the sessions of the colleges and the universities and think that such a suspension would be very much against the public interests."

BRITAIN GREET UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS

Quiet but Cordial Welcome Ex-
tended to General Pershing on
His Arrival in England—
Event Is of Historic Interest

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The arrival of the White Star liner Baltic at Liverpool early this morning is a historical event, for she carried among her passengers the commander-in-chief of the forces which the United States is sending to the western front, namely, Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing, together with a retinue of 188 officers and other soldiers.

It may be said straight away that General Pershing strongly and most favorably impressed himself upon those who met him for the first time, not only by his magnificently soldierly appearance and frank unaffected manner, but by the impression of clear-headedness and efficiency which he conveyed. It is safe to say that this impression will extend to all those with whom he comes in contact and that a very enthusiastic reception awaits him in this country, than whom no one could have been chosen, in the view of American journalists, to represent their country with more credit and dignity.

Immediately the gangway was run into position, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pittcairn Campbell, K. C. B., representing the Army Council, went on board, and the few privileged individuals who watched the cordial greeting of the big ruddy-faced British general and the stalwart American Army chief could not but feel that it marked another phase in the steady drawing together of the two great Anglo-Saxon democracies to lift the world free of the grim menace of aggressive militarism and the rule of force.

General Pershing, who had a safe but entirely uneventful journey, received a quiet but none the less cordial welcome. "We deeply appreciate the way we have been received," he remarked during a conversation with The Christian Science Monitor and other press representatives.

His reception was quiet, for the secret of his arrival had been rigorously kept and only a few naval and military officers and officials and special representatives of the British and American press had been notified. The latter only received word on Wednesday evening, and it was only at St. Pancras railway station on Thursday morning that they learned that Liverpool was their destination. Apparently it was less of a secret in the United States.

"We thought," one of General Pershing's staff remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "that it was the best advertised outfit that ever left the United States." If so, it was the least heralded that has ever reached these shores.

Now observers had an opportunity to see, as far as the eye could judge, what type of man the United States had sent to their assistance. They saw a tall, very impressive figure, in the popular phrase, "every inch a soldier," broad-shouldered, sturdy. He is said to be capable of riding 100 miles a day without difficulty, if necessary, and one could well believe it. They saw well poised on broad shoulders a striking head with its grizzled hair and its quiet and, in repose, somewhat stern face and determined jaw.

One instinctively thought of Sir William Robertson, British Chief of Staff. Sir William has more merriment in his face in repose, but General Pershing conveys the same impression of absolute clearness of mentality, of lucidity and directness of thought, of great peacefulness like a still pool under a clear sky. Standing side by side with British officers one noted among minor details the singularly slight contrast in uniforms.

Unlike his English colleagues, General Pershing had not the bearing over the shoulder which distinguishes the British officer from the well-turned-out "noncom." On his black shoulder straps were none of the crossed swords, crowns and other marks which signify corresponding ranks in the British army, only

(Continued on page six, column three)

RUSSIAN PEASANTS ASK ARMY TO ACT

PETROGRAD, Russia, (Friday)—The congress of peasants in session here adopted a resolution today calling upon the Army to submit itself to discipline and defend revolutionary Russia. The congress affirms the duty of those it represents to defend the country energetically and make every sacrifice to sustain the fighting strength of the army.

The resolution further says:

"The peasants aspire to an equitable peace without humiliating annexation or indemnity, and with the right of each nation to dispose of itself. International relations and treaties should be submitted to the control of the peoples interested. Disputes should be settled by an international tribunal and not by force."

"The congress approves the union of workers, and appeals to the peasants of all countries to force their governments to renounce annexation and indemnities."

PITCAIRNERS SEND THANKS

Lonely Island in Southern Pacific
With 168 Inhabitants Visited
by Steamer Australplaine—
Supplies and Mail Left

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 168 inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, through Capt. G. R. Cockell of the steamer Australplaine, send thanks to the many Americans who made it possible for that ship to take to them, along with the first official United States mail to be dropped off at Pitcairn, a large quantity of supplies of various kinds. The official report of Captain Cockell to the United States and Australasian Steamship Company tells of the ship's short stay at Pitcairn on April 20 and gives many details about this lonely isle in the Southern Pacific which have not been available before.

Captain Cockell found the community downcast by the belief that the schooner Messenger, upon which the islanders had worked for years with inadequate tools and other facilities, had not been heard from since she sailed on Jan. 16, with Missionary Adams and eight of the more prominent Pitcairners, for Tahiti, some 1200 miles to leeward. In launching the schooner some of the drag ropes carried away, so that she damaged herself severely on the rocks. She was patched up, however, but 24 hours after sailing a storm passed over that region, and the people thought the ship was lost.

"As the Pitcairn men are experts in handling craft," says Captain Cockell, "and as they knew her condition and poor equipment, I have no doubt they

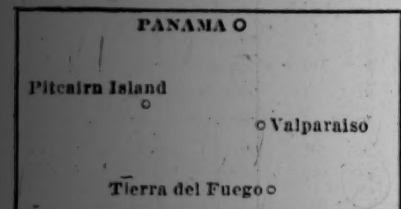


Diagram shows Pitcairn Island with relation to the coast of South and Central America, represented by three points named. The distance from Panama is about 4500 miles.

took her into one of the lagoons and there have her down for repairs. This view cheered our friends somewhat. Directly Chief Magistrate Christian boarded the Australplaine I pointed out that there was much work to do and time was limited, and he promptly ordered all speed in unloading our boxes, barrels, crates, etc. Mrs. Adams, wife of the missionary, had asked the magistrate to bring me on shore.

"On reaching the landing, after a ducking in the surf, we had a warm reception from the people, the more agile of them having flocked down directly they recognized the steamer. "What a climb up those cliffs, a good path notwithstanding! On reaching the summit, some 400 feet sheer above the water, a veritable garden of Eden was revealed. Here I met many of the people, with whom I exchanged courtesies and was given a hearty welcome. Each one in turn offered hospitality and invited me to breakfast at their homes in half an hour. I was much touched by the professions of gratitude of these people for our share in bringing down so many things of which they were in need.

"They showed me dresses made from shirts bartered for on our previous visit, also those made from dress materials which we left over two years before. All of which goes to show how thrifty they are, indeed must be, in the way of wearing apparel. After commending them for their capable adaptation, I told them that their interested American friends had made it possible for me to bring enough to permit of each woman and child having a brand-new outfit. This afforded them boundless pleasure, as it is a rare thing for some of them to have at one time a complete outfit, much less all of them at the same time.

"One little miss was keen to know if there were any hair ribbons for the little girls, on being answered in the affirmative she at once impressed the news on other little bare-footed and ribbonless misses. A budding juvenile artist was on the lookout for paints and brushes. Alas! We hadn't any. Still another asked if we had any wool, as they had none to decorate their souvenir baskets. We had lots of that, and off went another delighted maiden. A little boy 'would like some crayons next time you come, please.' On being told there were lots of crayons and pencils he thanked me and ran off to cheer up the little lady of the paints. Probably they would soon concoct points of some of the crayons, in their original way. We passed on through delightful avenues to the Mission House, where a welcome and sumptuous island breakfast awaited me.

"I was now taken to see the sisters of Miss McCoy, who had come from Fairfield, Conn., to New York to assist me in making purchases for Pitcairn. Naturally they were pleased to see one who had met their sister recently, and made inquiries. I was surprised to know that this item of news, like that of our sailing from New York, had also preceded our arrival, it having been gleaned from New York papers which they had obtained from an intercepted steamer.

"Being in the vicinity of the church, I was taken in and there found the organist and several of the choir going through their hymns for the morrow, ably assisted by my officers. Of course you will remember the Pitcairners are adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist faith. The church is a two-story structure built of wood and is the only building with an iron roof. It is capable of seating the whole population, now numbering 168. Sabbath

school is held on the ground floor. The choir is delighted with the prospect of having the new organ we brought for services today.

"Thence I was taken to the courthouse, built of wood and thatched, where the little tangled skeins of the island are unraveled. Fortunately there is no crime on the island, and very little vice. Here I saw the frame of the organ sent out by Queen Victoria in 1878, as 'an appreciation of the domestic virtues of the islanders,' as evidenced by a silver shield fully inscribed. It now serves as a writing desk for the chief magistrate. Here, also, I saw the first official United States mail opened, and there was much curiosity about this, especially as to the mode of making up and securing the bags. The islanders may count on sending, but rarely on receiving letters, and when it comes to receiving a whole mail you may imagine the hubbub. I counted over 70 letters, surely the reddest of red letter days. The chief magistrate decided to deliver no mail until we had sailed.

"From the courthouse to the schoolhouse was only a short step. This is also a large airy structure of wood and thatched. 'Friday' being Saturday in Pitcairn, there was no school that day. However, I judge the children are all well disciplined and educated. They are bright and not nearly as shy of strangers as might be expected. From its staff near the school proudly floated the flag that 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.' Five minutes walk from the school brings one to the plain stone memorial to John Adams, one of the founders of the colony.

"Everywhere luxuriant tropical flowers and vegetation abound. The orange, lemon and lime groves with their golden fruit, the banana and bread fruit trees, together with coconut palms and the huge banyan trees with their uncanny roots suspended from shady avenues (chief of which is Pitcairn avenue), all made a pretty picture. I was taken through several homes, and could not help remarking how cozy and comfortable they were despite lack of adequate furniture and countless other everyday things common to us, and without which we fancy we could not get along.

"The houses are built of native wood, on piles and thatched. The wood is very durable, as I saw one house partly constructed of the remains of John Adams' original home of ninety years ago. Most of the houses are surrounded by pretty gardens, fenced in to keep out the numerous chickens and goats. The latter run wild in droves and may be seen on dizzy pinnacles and cliffs a thousand feet high. One man regretted that time would not permit me to visit his plantation, as it was situated 'out in the country.' Imagine anybody living in the country on an island two miles long by one mile wide. I was shown and heard explained the making of tappa, produced from the bark of a young tree upon which they have to rely for clothing, failing the interception of passing vessels.

"In the meantime some of the ladies regretted that they could not board the Australplaine. I inquired the reason and learned that the island law forbade them visiting ships without the Captain's invitation. They promptly got that invitation. The ladies quickly got into their Sunday best and donned their prettily plaited and shaped straw hats, in the making of which the girls are very clever. It was self-evident that the majority of the garments hailed from the United States, gingham predominating. More than one girl wore stockings and shoes. Each was laden with a quota of fruit, flowers, coconuts and watermelon.

"At the summit the inhabitants bade officers and myself farewell, heaping such blessings upon us as, I imagine, should bring us safely through the remaining perils of the war, in which their interest is unabated. They were glad to know the United States is lending a hand, but so far haven't had time to work out from the Scriptures just what is likely to happen as a result of this intervention.

"We duly got on board, when the visitors were treated to sweet biscuits and raisins. Under the circumstances we could do no better, there being 66 people to deal with and not even that many seconds' warning. They were shown all around in less than 20 minutes, when clanged the ship's bell for all ashore. Farewells were taken and all slipped into their boats. Mr. Christian and his deputies were the last to leave, and wished me to convey their heartfelt thanks, on behalf of the community, to their friends in America, and to intimate that the incident would be brought before the executive, when each donation would be acknowledged. Once the boats were clear the islanders sang their farewell hymn which sounded sweetly over the water.

"Thus ended a very pleasant stay of two and a half hours. Our visit would help to lift, for a few days at least, the gloom pervading the people on account of the loss of their schooner. My impression of earlier visits were more than confirmed in the meeting of a greater number of the people. I feel sure that Pitcairners, being good-natured, and honest and generous, are worthy of any help extended them by outsiders.

"Mr. G. R. B. Christian is now serving his eighth year as chief magistrate and is greatly esteemed as such. While strict, he is just. He is very enthusiastic about the island. Mrs. Adams is eulogistic of the lovable qualities of the islanders, and regrets the limited outlook for so many of the young people. All are great readers and strive diligently to improve their knowledge of the world from which they are so completely shut off."

DRY GOODS PRICES RISE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wholesale dry goods and general merchandise situation shows that in nearly every line the price tendency is upward. On June 1 a new price list of rugs and floor coverings was issued, says the John V. Farwell Company.

PEKIN CABINET'S DECISION ON WAR

Full Account of Conference in
China Indicates Firm War
Attitude of Ministers of
State and of Governors

While unconfirmed reports indicate a serious political situation in China there is no evidence that the Republic has in the least changed its attitude with regard to the war. From the best-informed sources it is learned that the country favors intervention on the side of the Entente Allies. Through its Ministers of State China has also expressed the same feeling. That the Cabinet is firmly convinced of the necessity for a declaration of war upon Germany the following account of a conference held in the beginning of May will show.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKIN, China.—The momentous decision of the Chinese Cabinet to declare war on Germany unconditionally was arrived at at a special Cabinet conference. The conference was presided over by the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, and attended by Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, Minister of the Navy; Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As these ministers were busily discussing the necessity of China going to war with Germany at once, there came four military governors who demanded to have an interview with the Prime Minister. They were Gen. Ni Shih-chung, Civil Governor of Anhui and commander-in-chief of that Province; Gen. Chang Hui-chi, Military Governor of Shantung; Gen. Meng Ung-yuan, Military Governor of Kirin, and Gen. Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien. They were in Pekin attending the military conference. General Tuan granted them the interview in the course of which the governors affirmed that China should declare war upon Germany immediately, and that the hesitating policy must be given up at once.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung was the first to speak to the Prime Minister. He said: "We must declare war upon Germany without further delay and without asking conditions from the Entente Powers." In saying this I am voicing the sentiment of the military governors of the provinces and the military leaders of the country. Abandon this colorless policy of negotiating with the Entente for the raising of the customs tariff, the revision of the unfavorable treaties and the postponement of Boxer indemnity. Leave those things alone, and let us open hostilities without losing a single moment.

"The Government's attitude towards Germany is now guided by two considerations, first, we want to uphold humanity and secondly we wish to raise the status of the country amongst the family of nations. As neither of these considerations is in any way associated with the procuring of benefits, to show our sincerity to the world we should declare war on Germany unconditionally. If we demand terms from the Entente Powers, it would seem that we are not genuinely acting in the interests of humanity. And once foreign powers begin to question the sincerity of our motive, the status of the country will, instead of being raised, be lowered."

Gen. Meng Ung-yuen, Military Governor of Kirin, then spoke. He said: "No nation today can afford to be in an isolated position. I have carefully considered the circumstances in which we are situated and I have come to the conclusion that it is really imperative for us to declare war on Germany immediately."

Gen. Chang Hui-chi, Military Governor of Shantung, also favored war, declaring:

"We, military governors, will bear as much responsibility as you Cabinet Ministers for deciding on declaring war on Germany. What knowledge the Cabinet Ministers have of the provinces is derived from reports sent from the various provinces, whilst our knowledge is obtained from personal observation. My conviction, based upon such a knowledge, is that we must declare war on Germany without the least delay."

Gen. Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien, said: "Circumstances have so shaped themselves during the past few days that it is now impossible for us to refrain from declaring war on Germany. It is my hope that the Cabinet conference will make a speedy decision in favor of war, because a vacillating policy is most harmful to the country."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself in favor of declaring war on Germany, but he did not think that China should definitely join any group of belligerents.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung and Gen. Chang Hui-chi jointly replied: "Our opinion is that we should at once decide on taking the third step (which means the declaration of war on Germany). The first step was the protest of the Chinese Government against the German submarine war and the second the declaration of diplomatic rupture with that country. As regards joining any group of belligerents we think it is a question with which we ought not to interfere."

The military governors then left the Cabinet office and the adjourned Cabinet conference was continued. In addressing his colleagues after the resumption of the meeting Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, said: "The situation being such, I think

the Government ought not to hesitate any longer with respect to its policy towards Germany. I shall be pleased to have your opinion and advice on this point."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Chen Pi-kwang replied in favor of taking the third step at once. Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, facing Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, asked: "What are your opinions, gentlemen?"

Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu replied: "I have been from the very beginning in favor of declaring war."

Mr. Chang Yao-tseng hesitated for a moment, and then said: "I have nothing to say other than what the other ministers have already said."

General Tuan Chi-jui stated in reply: "Since we are all agreed on the advisability of declaring war at once, let us go to see the President and inform him of our decision."

The Prime Minister and the four Cabinet Ministers then called on the President together.

General Tuan said: "The Cabinet conference has decided in favor of war with Germany. We shall therefore be pleased to know whether the President is in favor of this decision."

To this the President replied: "As I have said before, I have no personal opinion in the matter. I will abide by the wishes of the people."

General Tuan Chi-jui asked if the President would be pleased to refer the decision of the Cabinet to Parliament for approval.

The President answered: "Yes, I will."

Before the cabinet ministers left the President's office Mr. Chang Yao-tseng was asked by the President: "In case Parliament does not approve of the Cabinet's decision, will the Government be justified in dissolving Parliament?" Mr. Chang Yao-tseng replied: "No, I do not think the Government will be justified in taking such a step."

It is expected that a war resolution will soon be introduced in Parliament for approval.

DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRIAN CARTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—As already reported by cable, the members of the Austrian Iron Cartel, or Trust, in which German as well as Austrian capital and interests are largely involved, have decided to dissolve the association. At a meeting of members held to discuss other matters the president announced, without previous warning, that the executive committee had resigned, as the cartel was no longer fulfilling its original object, and there was also a possibility that it might become liable to prosecution under the act against the charging of excessive prices. A short debate ensued, at the close of which the dissolution was unanimously decided upon.

It appears that the cartel has ceased to exist in more than name for nearly a year past, as, in view of the conditions and the fact that the whole iron industry is practically working for the War Office exclusively, its members were set free last year to quote their own prices, and to conclude independent contracts. Also the association would have been automatically dissolved at the close of the present year in any case, as the agreements on which it was based would have expired on that date. According to the *ester Lloyd*, therefore, neither of the reasons given for the premature dissolution are tenable. If the association no longer existed in any practical sense there was no particular need to proclaim its dissolution; while, according to the *Hungarian paper*, the argument as to liability to prosecution equally fails to hold good. It is difficult to see, it writes, how after the association has set its members free to act independently it could be prosecuted under the new act in the event of one of them being convicted of contravening the regulations. It therefore notes with interest that the explanation current in well-informed circles is that the dissolution of the cartel is merely to be regarded in the nature of a demonstration on the part of the Austrian iron industry against the regulations for the limitation of prices. The *Pester Lloyd* considers it more than doubtful, however, whether this demonstration will make much impression in official quarters, seeing that the decision arrived at involves no practical consequences of any kind.

For the rest, the dissolution of the Austrian Trust is not expected to have much effect on its Hungarian counterpart. The two associations were formed together, and unless its contracts are renewed, the Hungarian cartel also will be automatically dissolved at the close of 1917. Apart from agreements as to deliveries to one another, however, the two organizations are quite independent, and have done little business in common since the outbreak of war. Moreover, there is no law in force in Hungary at present as to the charging of excessive prices, and even if there were the Hungarian trust would not run the same risk of prosecution as the Austrian, seeing that the State itself is one of its members. The Hungarian iron industry itself, therefore, remains practically unaffected by the development in the neighboring kingdom, and meanwhile whereas, the *Pester Lloyd* points out, the change might have had far-reaching consequences for the industry and the consumer in peace time, it leaves both untouched, so long as the war continues, since the trade is working almost exclusively on Army orders. What, writes the *Hungarian paper*, will happen with the return of normal times, and whether fresh combinations will be arranged between the iron works of Austria and Hungary is a question whose solution depends on the manner in which things shape themselves with regard to production and dumping grounds after the war.

BREWERS SEEK A COMPROMISE

Prohibitionists Are Warned
Against Plan to Exclude
Beer and Wine From Oper-
ation of Proposed Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League has issued a statement warning the Nation against the efforts of the brewers and wine growers to save the beer and wine traffic from destruction.

"They are willing," says the statement, "to desert the distillers and to sacrifice them utterly, if they can save themselves and exempt beer and wine from the proposed war prohibition law. For prohibitionists to accept any compromise of this nature would be disastrous to the cause of temperance and saloon suppression. The states have not exempted beer and wine in their prohibition laws. For Congress to enact a prohibition law which exempts them would seriously retard the prohibition movement."

"We desire also to emphasize the necessity for stopping the sale of all intoxicating liquors during the war, or the commandeering of distilled liquors now manufactured. There is enough distilled liquor in bond or in private warehouses and stock to supply the normal trade for two years. Any prohibition which does not take this into account will not prove an effective measure for grain conservation."

In view of our need of alcohol in munitions—but will play directly into the hands of the distillers. Prohibitionists can play no favorites among the different branches of the beverage traffic. We cannot see how any genuine prohibition worker can consider with favor such a dangerous and vicious compromise."

FRENCH RADICAL PARTY CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An event of great importance in French internal politics will be the holding, in the near future, of the general congress of the Radical Party. Faithful to its allegiance to the "union sacrée" the Radical Party has refrained from all political activity until, in October, 1916, it held the first meeting of its executive committee since the beginning of the war. M. Franklin Bouillon was in the chair and nearly 400 delegates attended. It was altogether a remarkable gathering, and although not a party congress yet, by its large attendance, it could truly be said to represent the party. Its attitude was significant of a great movement of Republican reform in the country, and of late there have been similar indications in the meetings of the Radical federations, preparatory to the calling of the general congress. The Federation of the Seine recently considered and adopted a resolution affirming that at the present juncture it would be desirable again to put into force the rights of universal suffrage which have been in abeyance since 1914, and proceed to some parliamentary elections. The Radical and Socialist federations of the Southwest at a meeting just held in Bordeaux passed a long resolution at the close of their debate calling for the organization of the national congress with as short a delay as possible. It expressed admiration of the heroic republican armies who "in spite of the mistakes of secret diplomacy, in spite of the waste of every kind which may be laid at the door of a military bureaucracy and of those ministers who are and remain responsible for it, have saved France from the most abominable attempt on her life and her liberty, and have insured for her, in cooperation with her valiant allies,

the reparations, the restitutions, the guarantees which will make peace possible." The declaration goes on to state that it regrets that the Government, the instrument of national defense and the guarantor of republican institutions, should have kept the representatives of the sovereign people in ignorance of grave diplomatic communications, and since the beginning of hostilities should have endeavored to carry on the functions of government apart from Parliament by virtue of the decree closing Parliament in September, 1914, by the illegal transformation of military and diplomatic censorship into an anti-republican and anti-parliamentary weapon.

and by a secret diplomacy which, notably in the affairs of Greece, has too often been lacking in clearheadedness and dignity. The congress further notes with legitimate pride the confirmation which the necessities of national defense have brought, not without opposition, to the fundamental doctrines of the Radical and Socialist Party, the collaboration of all social classes, the disregard of all religious opinions when faced with duty to the nation and to the Republic, wholesome preponderance and permanent control by the legislative powers of those of the executive, subordination of military administration and command to civilian power, organization of the nation in arms, intervention of the State to insure increase and regulation of production, the distribution of wealth, progressive income tax (which is now recommended by those very persons who were hostile to it formerly), necessity for a really national foreign policy, both in its origin, its methods and its point of view, and the possibility of agreement and of peace between the nations freed from all internal slavery, by national sovereignty and by universal suffrage. After having invited the Parliament to demand severe and public penalties for all ministers and officials who fail of their duty, the declaration demanded that both the Radical Party and all Frenchmen should continue in their efforts and their sacrifices in order to obtain a conclusive victory, from which will arise the destruction of militarism, the holy alliance of freed peoples, peace through justice, and the organization of a freer, happier and worthier humanity.

"They are willing," says the statement, "to desert the distillers and to sacrifice them utterly, if they can save themselves and exempt beer and wine from the proposed war prohibition law. For prohibitionists to accept any compromise of this nature would be disastrous to the cause of temperance and saloon suppression. The states have not exempted beer and wine in their prohibition laws. For Congress to enact a prohibition law which exempts them would seriously retard the prohibition movement."

"We desire also to emphasize the necessity for stopping the sale of all intoxicating liquors during the war, or the commandeering of distilled liquors now manufactured. There is enough distilled liquor in bond or in private warehouses and stock to supply the normal trade for two years. Any prohibition which does not take this into account will not prove an effective measure for grain conservation."

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

Question so Far as It Affects United Kingdom Discussed by Lord Sumner—Involves the Irish Home Rule Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a meeting under the auspices of the United Workers, Lord Sumner recently delivered an address in the room of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House on "Constitutional Reform in the United Kingdom." Mr. H. E. Duke, K. C., secretary for Ireland, presided.

In opening his address Lord Sumner referred to the common idea that after the war nothing would be the same as before; every one said that, some people believed it; a few prepared for it. He thought they should consider what was the new world into which they would be ushered at the conclusion of peace. By what constitutional machinery should it be conquered? They should consider this with especial care, he maintained, for the first 29 years after the war would make or mar them as a people. The previous day had been the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, and concluded seven years of a momentous reign. Looking back to 1910, Lord Sumner said they would see that there was not one constitutional organ which had not suffered great changes, with one exception, for without doubt the devotion and loyalty to the throne were greater than ever before. The House of Lords had been changed by the Parliament Act and the life of Parliament limited to five years.

Lord Sumner read the preamble to the Parliament Act which said that the reform of the House of Lords was long overdue. It is long overdue, Lord Sumner remarked, and I think it will remain so. He went on to note that with curious irony the life of Parliament for the last two years had been at the mercy of the House of Lords, owing to the need of passing an act for prolonging the existence of Parliament. Had the Lords chosen to exercise their power, members of Parliament might now be engaged visiting their constituencies and probably trying to find their constituents. Dealing with the Cabinet, Lord Sumner said that the Cabinet, as they used to know it, was no more and would probably never be seen again. Another Cabinet had taken its place. During the past two years it had undergone two revolutionary changes without any fierce party struggle such as characterized the days of Gladstone and Disraeli. The coalition Cabinet had been formed without challenge, though the English people were supposed not to like coalitions. Members of Parliament had not accepted it without protest. "Their not say their say, theirs but to vote and pay."

The second great change, according to Lord Sumner, was the formation of the War Cabinet. Now they had the position that the head of the House of Commons rarely went near the Commons, and still more remarkable, His Majesty's chief secretaries-of-state and ministers had no place in it, except one who was not supposed to take part in its deliberations more than he could help. Of the members of the War Cabinet, one had no portfolio and another had a portfolio no bigger than a pocketbook. This Cabinet ran the war and invited to confer with it as temporary members distinguished statesmen from the overseas dominions. That was a change which, the more one considered it, one saw to be radical. The Prime Minister no longer met his colleagues in Cabinet council, of which no minutes were kept. Decisions were taken for which consultations with Parliament were not thought to be necessary. Probably that state of things had come to stay and marked the disappearance of the old Cabinet. It was probably the beginning of an imperial council, without responsibility to either House or Parliament. The old system had gone, while the electorate remained as it was, but even now millions of both sexes were knocking at the doors putting forward claims to the franchise that could not be ignored.

From any constitutional arrangement Ireland could not be kept out, though strictly speaking there was no constitutional Home Rule question. It had been settled by act of Parliament. If the act stood, within a short time the Irish Parliament would have to meet and there would be an election and writs issued for 42 seats for the United Kingdom Parliament. But on all sides there was reluctance to put the act into operation and feeling grew stronger for something in its place. That something was called a settlement. Optimists believed that they had only to shut Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson together in a room and all would be well, though what was to happen then he could never find out. But what, Lord Sumner asked seriously, would be the value of settlement reached by two parties, one of which was sulky and the other dissatisfied. Was this a time to throw overboard a settlement which was forced through after great strife, particularly since anything done now must be unsettled by any measure for the federation of the empire, for in that case Ireland would not be content to be a mere satellite of Great Britain.

Continuing, Lord Sumner referred to the idea that after the war there would be a great stock-taking, that people would be brought to account and would have to justify themselves. In Lord Sumner's opinion there would be no great inquiry after the war, and instead they would see statesmen of all parties rushing forward with slates and sponges to wipe out each other's records. He did not agree that the federation of the empire was the first thing to be done after the war. The first thing was to regain for the House

of Commons its position and authority. He was not prepared to admit that there was any demand for federation in the dominions, and a long interval must elapse before the question of a constitution was thoroughly threshed out. In this connection Lord Sumner mentioned the long period of years occupied by the discussion of the Australian federation.

Lord Sumner then passed in review many questions, the enormously complex questions which were awaiting settlement, instancing those raised by the Speaker's conference. Dealing with the franchise, he said he personally could not see that the vote should be given to a man merely because he had done his duty bravely on the battlefield, nor to a woman because she had worked in a munition factory. He did not see the vote in the light of a present for a good girl at Woolwich. It was not statesmanship to spread the vote broadcast, and he quoted Mr. Gladstone's test of "capable citizenship" as alone entitling any person to a vote. Dealing with the Speaker's conference resolutions and the bill embodying them, he said there was an idea that the House of Commons should not discuss these questions, and they had to take it or leave it. If it permitted that sort of thing as a refuge from the muddle into which they had drifted, the House of Commons would never recover from it. Such methods were not methods to which they had been accustomed. It was a system which meant the end of government by consent of both Houses, and came to be government either by people chosen they knew not how, or government by the press, and whatever they thought of the press it could not be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for the House of Commons.

Some of the historic struggles of the House of Commons had been undertaken in the effort to assert its control over ministers. The latter were now shaking themselves free. A Cabinet that could be made and unmade without reference to the House of Commons, and could be replaced by a Cabinet assuming to itself higher powers, was a Cabinet which had shaken off the bonds that had content to be regulated by the Nineteenth Century as a matter of course. What would have to be done after the war depended on how much they themselves had done. It would depend on questions as to whether they could exact an indemnity, whether they defeated the Germans, or barely conquered them, and left them free to prepare for another war. There were tremendous questions, Lord Sumner indicated, for Parliament to deal with, and the Commons must have the prestige to deal with them.

At the close of the war they might owe £3,000,000,000, and the interest and sinking fund on that sum would be £275,000,000. This would absorb the entire proceeds of the revenue from direct taxes for years to come.

There would be pensions, the cost of reconstruction, the Army and Navy and other things to be paid for in some other way. The House of Commons would have to settle that, and first of all would have to resume the control it had waived over the expenditure of the public money. The House of Commons would have to organize the return to trade union conditions, or devise and enforce some system in its place. It would have to arrange a better system of education and deal with the development of trade. These things, Lord Sumner indicated, complicated the question of the positions of the dominions. People talked of the dominions being drawn into the war and said this must never happen again. Their solution was federation of the Empire. If so, the first necessity was for the British Constitution to regain its balance, so as not to be precipitated into an improvised federalism as it was precipitated into war. They had to cease the loose talk about the dominions having come to the rescue of the old country.

The dominions had fought for the empire. If they devised a Federal bond which would have to be legally defined in writing, they came up against the fact that they could not confer rights without obligations on the dominions. In any case the demand for federation must be a dominion demand and he doubted if there was any such demand. An Imperial Cabinet? How could they have a responsible Cabinet, if the members of it were responsible to different parliaments. How could they have a responsible government without one body for it to be responsible to. For himself he looked to a long period of years between peace and the organization of the empire, which could only come after long discussion and debate, and during this period the Government by King, Lords and Commons must continue and these institutions must stand in their old place. Unless they had the House of Commons standing rightly and boldly in the center they would fail. Schemes of constitutional reform were mooted now. How long would these great questions, which could not be deferred, wait for settlement if constitutional reform had first to be dealt with? He trusted no constitutional question would be embarked upon until they knew how they stood after the war, which would have made or marred them.

PETROLEUM RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—According to a decree issued recently by the Austrian Government the use of petroleum during the period between May 13 and Aug. 31 is to be confined to the administration of the Army and railways, shipping firms and such remaining concerns or individuals as the local authorities may determine. Petroleum, for instance, will be served out to firms engaged on Army contracts, collieries, mines, public departments and institutions, hospitals, internment camps and home workers for whom the commodity is a necessity. Otherwise, except in extreme cases, no petroleum will be available for private use during the period named.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET'S WORK

Sir Robert Borden Shows Significance of Gathering of Representatives of Self-Governing Nations of British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, before he left on his return journey to Canada, issued the following statement:

Before returning to Canada I desire, on behalf of the Canadian Ministers, to express our appreciation of the high purpose which has summoned us to take an important part in the deliberations that have just reached their conclusions. The importance of the step which has been taken has hardly been realized. For the first time in our history representatives of all the self-governing nations of the Empire have sat around a Common Council board for the purpose of tendering advice to the Crown upon matters of common Imperial concern.

That such a development has been possible is due to three main considerations: (1) The stress of great events, which has brushed aside precedent; (2) The flexibility of the British constitution and the British practical instinct for meeting the need as it arises; and (3) The great power and authority with which the office of Prime Minister is invested under the conventions of the British constitution. It would be rash to prophesy that this notable event will furnish a sure guide for future constitutional development and readjustment. It is not too much to believe that it points to a path which presents much less difficulty than many others that have been proposed.

Necessity, rather than foresight or design, has been responsible for many remarkable constitutional developments. That truth was never more strikingly illustrated than during the past few weeks. Besides the Imperial War Cabinet advising the crown in matters of common Imperial concern, the British War Cabinet has been discharging separately its distinctive functions in matters especially relating to the participation of the United Kingdom in the war. This came to pass because it was manifestly necessary; events made it inevitable. It has been already announced that the advance thus made will be continued, and one cannot doubt that the usage will develop into an established convention. All this is, of course, subject to the conclusions that may be reached by the special conference to consider constitutional readjustment, which is to be summoned immediately after the war.

The deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet are necessarily secret for the present, but it will be realized that they have related to questions of supreme importance touching the prosecution of the war, the terms upon which peace may be consented to, and the difficult period of readjustment that will come thereafter. These questions have been examined with great care both in the Cabinet itself and in subcommittees appointed for the purpose.

Many of the conclusions reached in the Imperial War Cabinet have already been made public. They also relate to matters of grave concern to the whole Imperial Commonwealth. Among them I lay emphasis upon those which touch constitutional relations, the control, conservation, and use of our abundant and varied natural resources, specially favorable treatment to the Empire's products, the improvement of facilities of transportation and communication, and, last but not least, cooperation for the defense of our institutions, our liberties, and our heritage.

We return to Canada with a more thorough conception of the vast and complex questions which have been under consideration, and with a renewed determination to do our part in assuring the triumph of the world's free democracies over the tremendous forces arrayed against them. The struggle is by no means ended, but the allied nations have reason to feel that the events of the past two months have been altogether favorable to their cause.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand Canadians have crossed the ocean to fight for the cause in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Including those who, as reservists and otherwise, have left Canada to take their part in this struggle, the number is not less than 360,000. The people of these islands may rest assured that "the spirit of the Canadian troops in every engagement from Ypres to Vimy Ridge, illustrates and exemplifies the spirit of Canada as it has been since August, 1914, as it will be to the end."

SPANISH SHIPS ALLOWED TO SAIL

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Foreign Minister announces that consequent upon the negotiations which the Government has conducted with the German Government all Spanish ships which were in English ports before the declaration of the blockade have been able to leave those ports. Six of them have already arrived in Spain, bringing with them 15,000 tons of coal. This somewhat curious form of announcement makes no reference to the number of ships that were in English ports at the time, though it gives the number of those that have got back safely. It now appears that the delay in the ratification of the

commercial treaty with England, arranged by the Marques de Cortina, is due to German interference. It is said that Germany assumes the right to prohibit any arrangement for the supply by neutrals of tonnage to the Allies, and consequently the Spanish Government feels that the whole subject should be presented to the Cortes for its consideration. The Cortes will probably meet soon. This new turn of events has caused the greatest concern in Spanish commercial circles, and the new Premier, Senor Garcia Prieto, is chided for what is considered an ominous display of weakness. The Premier himself has made a statement in which he says "Public opinion ought not to be disturbed if the agreement with England has not yet been ratified. A few points of detail have still to be cleared up, but, as the Marques de Cortina has himself stated, the negotiations are being carried on with the utmost good will on both sides." There has also been a remarkable turn of affairs in regard to the Spanish Embassy at the Vatican. When the Count de Romanones resigned the premiership, the Spanish Ambassador to the Pope, Senor Calbeton, a close friend of the Count, sent in his resignation, declaring that he was to the uttermost in sympathy with the Romanones policy. Senor Garcia Prieto has now refused to accept this resignation for the stated reason that the new Government is continuing the policy of its predecessor.

WAR AN AID TO JAPAN'S TRADE

Increased Exports Reflected in Large Bank Deposits and in Higher Wages—Expansion Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the war is a curse in Europe, in Japan it is a financial and economic blessing, says the Japan Society. Deposits in the associated banks of Osaka, Japan's manufacturing center, had increased 112 per cent at the end of February this year, as compared with the figures for the end of July, 1914. Deposits in Tokio banks increased 73.6, and in postal savings banks 53.6 per cent.

In the commercial field, a comparison of the figures for the year ending Feb. 28, with the year ending July 31, 1914, shows that the value of exports increased 79.2 per cent, and imports 14.1 per cent. The total foreign trade of the Empire increased 45.8 per cent. Bills cleared throughout the country increased 100.9 per cent, and Tokio Stock Exchange prices of listed securities increased 129.3 per cent.

Labor conditions have been steadily ameliorated under the influence of the war, according to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. Industrial booms have created such a demand for labor that the raising of wages became an inevitable part of the movement. While the standard of living has been raised, the additional wealth brought into the hands of the workers did not turn their heads, as is indicated by the greatly increased postal savings deposits. There is now a shortage of labor in many centers.

The South American markets will be the field for greatly increased Japanese trade if the plans of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Japan's greatest business house, and other exporters are indicators. The Mitsui house is negotiating with two large Japanese steamship interests to place three of its own vessels in service to Pacific South American ports. The Chilean Ambassador to Japan has urged establishment of a direct line from the Orient to Chile by way of some of the South Sea islands. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha plans to start a regular line of cargo vessels from Japan to Brazil and Argentina. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has announced that in addition to the seven vessels regularly operating on its transpacific route, it will place five newly chartered steamers in this service.

The advisability of placing the South Manchurian Railway and the Chosen (Korea) railways, both at present under the control of the Japanese Government, under one governing body has been considered. This merger, it is said, would enable the former road to enlarge the scope of its operations in Japan's sphere of influence in Northern China.

Viscount K. Kaneko is quoted as saying that the entrance of the United States into the war will probably benefit Japan. He looks for an increased output of war goods and a decreased output of commodities not serving war purposes, and in this way the manufacturers of Japanese goods will probably benefit. He expects the diminution of imports in the Atlantic ports of the United States to benefit Japan's tea, raw silk and notions. No decrease in the purchasing power of the United States is to be expected, in his opinion.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS WARNED BY JUDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—As a warning to opium smugglers, Federal Judge Horace W. Vaughan has announced that hereafter all persons convicted of trafficking in the drug will be given a substantial prison sentence.

During the last year opium cases have decreased to a considerable extent owing to the activities of the United States marshal's office, and in the past it has been the custom of the court in many cases to impose only a fine.

PROTEST FROM FLEMISH PEOPLE

Administrative Separation of Belgian Districts Opposed in Communication Sent to the Chancellor of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Independent Belge publishes a long letter of protest addressed from Antwerp by a large number of well-known men, many of them senators, deputies or officials, to the German Chancellor on the subject of the action taken by the self-styled Council of Flanders with regard to a proposed administrative separation between the Flemish and Walloon districts of Belgium. The letter begins by saying that the deputation which the Chancellor had received from an organization calling itself the Council of Flanders, but which was quite unknown in that country, was, contrary to statements published in the press, composed of persons who had neither prestige nor authority. Those persons, says the letter of protest, who had taken it upon themselves, in full time of war, to cooperate with the German Government in dividing their country and radically modifying its organization, had no right to speak in the name of the Flemish people whose desires and aspirations they in no way represented. The Flemish population had, before the war, elected 113 representatives, but out of these, only two had been found who would give their adherence to the so-called activist movement. The Flemish movement had been represented for many years, stated the letter of protest, by important literary and political organizations, but not one of these had been induced to support this antipatriotic policy, against which, indeed, their leaders protested in the communication addressed to General von Bissing, in January, 1916, on the subject of the University of Ghent.

Above all their King, to whom they were profoundly attached, and their Government, which still continued, under the protection of their valiant army, to keep their flag flying, had unreservedly condemned the proceedings of this little group of so-called activists. These facts were sufficient to reduce this deputation of unknown people, representing a council without mandate, to its proper value. The very circumstances in which this council had its beginning, were sufficient to deprive it of all authority. The Chancellor was no doubt aware, the letter goes on, that in Belgium, by order of the occupying power, all political associations had been dissolved, meetings were forbidden, and free expression of opinion was restricted under pain of banishment or imprisonment, and well-known Flemings had been transported to Germany, while all the Flemish papers formerly published had been suppressed.

In these circumstances, what value, it is asked, can be attached to the opinion of those for whose benefit the enemy has removed all these restrictions and who serve the policy of that enemy in opposition to their own King? The division of the country into a Flemish region of administration and a Walloon region of administration was the object of these persons. Their answer to this, says the letter, was brief: administrative separation had no place in the Flemish program. This fact could be proved from the past declaration of the leaders of the Flemish movement, and the signatories of the letter of protest felt it their duty to notify the Chancellor that what had been said to him in Berlin in no way corresponded to the wishes of the Flemish population.

It is pointed out in the letter that the alteration of existing institutions of an occupying power, unless in the case of urgent military necessity, is forbidden by international law, and Professor Ullman of Munich is quoted in support of this contention. The



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Chancellor, continues the letter of protest, had a mistaken idea of the Flemish movement, which had for its object, not a conflict between Walloons and Flemings, but the elevation of their beautiful language to its rightful place. The Belgian Flemings were not a race forcibly incorporated into a great country; they were the free members of a free democracy, and they desired no foreign assistance to help them in the redress of their linguistic grievances.

Such reforms as were still needed they would obtain under their own constitution after the war, and they were profoundly convinced that their common suffering had only served to unite them more closely to their Walloon brothers. They would never accept a peace which permitted the interference of German or any other foreign Government in their internal affairs. The war must run its course, but after the war the independence of their country must be such as it had been before the war. The letter concludes with the statement that as public men and as leaders of important Flemish associations and institutions they felt that they could not leave the Chancellor in ignorance of the facts. In ordinary times millions of signatures would be joined to theirs. If the Chancellor doubted that they represented the opinion of the Flemish population let him remove the restrictions limiting free speech and the freedom of the press, and from the Ardennes to the sea the attitude of the separatists would be profoundly disapproved and the whole people would declare, "All of us, Flemish and Walloons, have at this time only one wish, only one desire, 'Belgium free and undivided.'"

MOTORISTS' PART-TIME SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the object of having a large supply of motor cars easily available, the Board of Agriculture has invited the Royal Automobile Club to organize a part-time scheme of service for those people who own and drive motor cars. The Food Production Committee has appointed a number of district commissioners and it is felt that rather than attaching owner-drivers to them for permanent service the work could be equally well done by various owners of cars working as required, under the part-time scheme, from their own homes. Petrol will be supplied and each individual will also be entitled to draw allowances. The forage committee has, in addition, asked the Royal Automobile Club to enroll a large number of owner-drivers who can be called upon for permanent service in various parts of the country under the proposed transport scheme.



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FRANKLIN MILLS FLOUR
ENTIRE WHEAT

FLOUR

Use This Prize Recipe

Scald one pint of milk, add two tablespoons of shortening, two teaspoons of salt, one-half cup of molasses, one pint of cold water. When the mixture is lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup of warm water, add two cups of sifter flour. Stir into this mixture enough Franklin Mills Flour to make a stiff batter. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise until double its bulk. Then knead, shape into loaves, place in well greased bread pans and let rise until nearly double. Bake in moderate oven for one hour. This will make three loaves.

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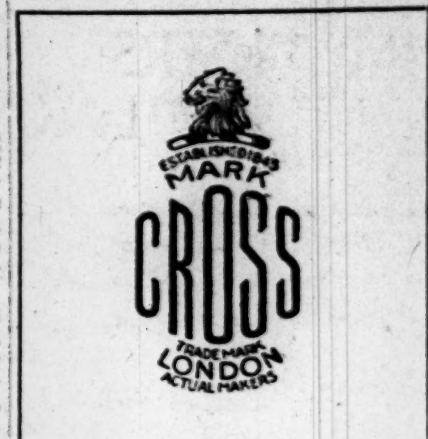
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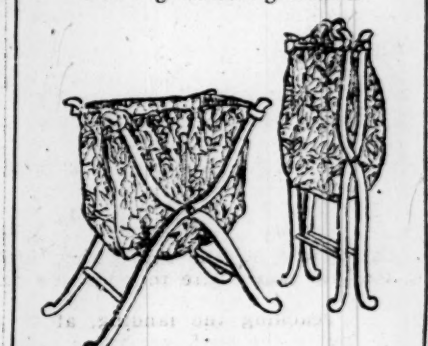
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During the months of June and July we will engrave a one or two-line die as above and furnish 120 sheets of our white Linotype paper and envelopes, letter size, stamped in any color, complete\$4.75

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STAND (open and closed), of mahogany, "scissor-leg" design, adjustable elastic opening, flowered satin-chintz bag, white sateen lining, three compartments, two cord handles, light-weight and compact, 27 1/4 inches high, 10 1/2 inches wide\$9.50

Water Set



WATER SET, white green or yellow enamel wicker stand with tinted rose-tinted mounting, cretanne-under-glass, six crystal glasses in compartments, \$7.25 Other Wicker articles: Serving Trays, Breakfast Trays, Muffin Stands, Sewing Stands, Wood Baskets, Umbrella Stands, Tabourettes and Foot Stools.

Summer Visiting Bag



TRAVELLING BAG, for women, black grained patent leather, moire silk lining, 13 complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles, extra pocket, 14-inch\$39.00

Initials stamped in gilt on bag free of charge. Engraving fittings in plain block or script letters, each, 15 cents.

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For Women

Dresses are in the high tide of demand—every woman or miss desires street or afternoon dresses in the fashionable summer silks—charming white dresses—simple, wash dresses for every day or vacation. Chandler & Co. can meet these demands in great assortments—in fine qualities—at moderate prices.

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Net and
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DressesShirt Waist
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DressesMisses' Taffeta
DressesMisses' Summer
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Hand emb. initial, dainty
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All pure linen—Only a large
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Silk Petticoats
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This price is unusually low
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Fine chiffon taffeta—full flare
founce, French ruffle—Lengths
34 to 40. Mail Orders Filled.

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Made to sell for a much
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Shoulder strap, or bodice effect
—white, pink. All sizes in the
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TodayFrench
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Two charming styles

at
3.50
and
5.00Paris still leads in lingerie
waists.

We ordered through our
Paris office five hundred
waists in two beautiful
models—hand made and
hand emb.

We were somewhat doubt-
ful about getting them at
the price stated. However,
the resources of France
seem boundless—and the
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Sketched from the 5.00 model

Gloves

For weddings
For graduation

French glove, 16-
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Milanese silk, two-
clasp, at 1.00.
Chamoisette and flo-
sette, at .85.
Milanese silk, ¾
length, at .79.
French glove, one-
clasp, at 1.65.
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clasp, at .65.

One model (illustrated) in the
sheerest of batiste—featured is the
hemstitching at shoulders, and on
collars and cuffs—dainty laces and
hand embroidery designs add a
charming finish. Price 5.00

A daintily hand embroidered sailor
collar. Sprays of hand embroidery
on front and cuffs and crocheted but-
tons make this model, otherwise
simple in outline, most attractive.
Price 3.50.

Other Models in French Waists

Batiste, pin tucked, side frills, at 7.50.
Batiste, pointed jabot, cluster tucks, at 9.50.
Batiste, hand emb. and lace tr., at 10.50.
Batiste, shawl collar, small ruffles, at 7.50.

Mail Orders Filled

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Summer Furs

FOX Nearly sixty pieces—the most wanted furs—the
most wanted colors—all of fine quality—A fortu-
nate purchase results in the following low prices:

Values based on makers' regular wholesale prices

Fox Scarfs at	Fox Scarfs at	Fox Scarfs at
29.50	37.50	49.50
Regular values would be about \$5.00 to \$10.00. Fas- hionable shapes in blue, Yukon, Poiret, Georgette colors.	Regular values would be about \$5.00 to \$10.00. Such wanted colors as Georgette, cross, taupe and Poiret.	Regular values would be \$60.00 to 70.00. Blue, taupe, battleship gray; also white, pointed, Georgette and red.

Other Stylish Furs—Special Values

Regular Sale Price	Regular Sale Price	Regular Sale Price
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf 40.00 29.50	1 Hud. Seal Cape... 75.00 55.00	1 Hud. Seal Cape... 115.00 85.00
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf 55.00 40.00	1 Hud. Seal Cape... 100.00 75.00	1 Ermine Scarf.... 65.00 49.50
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf 35.00 29.50	1 Ermine Stole.... 65.00 49.50	1 Ermine Stole.... 115.00 85.00
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Large Size Cape. 70.00 50.00	1 Ermine Stole.... 160.00 125.00	1 Gray Sq. Cape... 55.00 42.50
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Large Size Stole. 75.00 55.00	1 Gray Sq. Cape... 115.00 85.00	1 Gray Sq. Cape... 100.00 75.00
1 Chinchilla Squir- rel Scarf 55.00 40.00	1 Gray Sq. Stole... 90.00 65.00	1 Mole Cape, with chinchilla 160.00 120.00
1 Chinchilla Squir- rel Scarf with er- mine tails 65.00 49.50	1 Mole and Ermine Scarf 63.00 49.50	

The above items are now on sale. A few may be sold when called for.

Dress Skirts

Mail Orders
Filled

At 3.00 Several styles—all new—One of
Cotton Gumburl in outing ef-
fect—Also Cotton Gabardine—a
full model with draped pockets.

At 3.95 Quite distinctive is a model in
lustrous Venetian, it looks like
satin—Also some attractive
styles in Gabardine, in outing
and dress effects.

At 5.00 Satinette, a beautiful wash fabric
which has the appearance of silk
is shown in Skirts in two smart
models—one outing style—one
in a dressy effect.

Stocks
With Jabot
Special 1.00Newest, smart-
est styles—Spe-
cial values at
the price.Dainty nets, some
with lace trimmings,
others with tucked
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Madeira Linens

Special values due
to early purchases.

Madeira Luncheon Sets—Thirteen
pieces, plain rose, scallop and one
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sign. Specially Priced.. 5.00

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pieces, four attractive
patterns. Specially Priced 5.85

Madeira Luncheon Napkins—13x13
ins.—many attractive pat-
terns. Specially Priced 5.95

Scrim Curtains

In novelty patterns—
about a hundred pairs

All priced 3.00 pair

Made to sell at higher prices—
Hand drawn work in many styles
—Marie Antoinette corners, nov-
elty edges; double tie hemstitch-
ing—white and beige.

Cretannes

English and French—in patterns for
living rooms, chambers, piazzas and
other apartments of summer homes.
Prices, yard.

35c and 45c



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Hats—specially de-
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graduations and for-
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\$10 to \$25
Many new models not
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misses, young ladies
and matrons.

Hats—newest models—note the styles.
Hats—transparent brimmed effects.
Hats—white Italian Milan braids.
Hats—hair braid picture models—
black, white, pastel shades.
Hats—fur trimmed—
black, white, pastel shades—for wear with
summer furs.
Hats—Georgette sailors of Milan braid—
white and pastel colorings.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Hosiery

In spite of the general scarcity of silk hose—in
spite of the consequent high prices—the hose in
this sale are at practically the same prices as usual.

Note the low prices

Silk hose, irregulars 85c

Fine ingrain thread silk. Light and medium weights,
double silk garter top, double lisle lined. Black, tan, sky, pink,
white. Some silk and lisle plaited garter tops. Regular and
extra lengths. Also quantity of extra sizes.

White silk hose, regulars 85c

Light and medium weights, double garter tops. Regu-
lar and extra sizes. Also a quantity of full length all silk hose in
this lot and a number of pairs of white silk hose with black
embroidered inset.

Silk hose, irregulars 75c

Irregulars, good weight, ingrain thread silk. Double
silk lisle garter tops, inner lined and silk lisle soles, heels and
toes. Wide tops, extra lengths, extra sizes. Black, white, bronze,
tan, evening and street shades.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Underwear

The low prices are due to the surplus lots remain-
ing in makers' stocks—Because of the inclement
weather during May they did not get the business
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Qualities high—Prices inexpensive

THE VALUES AT 1.00 THE VALUES AT 1.95 THE VALUES AT 3.00

Night Gowns, Em-
pire style, em-
brodery or val-
lace—trimmed—
also chemise and
kimono styles—
round and pointed
neck styles—Fique
Skirts, scalloped
—White Skirts,
founces of em-
broderies in solid
and eyelet work—
Envelope Chemises,
hand emb.

Night Gowns, fine
nainsook, chemise
and Empire styles,
with emb. and
laces—Envelope
Chemises, in effec-
tive pattern of em-
brodery and Val-
laces—White
Skirts, with deep
founces of beau-
tiful embroideries
and emb. under-
lays—White Skirts,
founces with
shadow lace.

Night Gowns, nov-
elty effects usually
found at much
higher prices; new
laces, fine em-
broderies and rib-
bon bows feature
the trimmings.
sleeveless and Em-
pire models—White
Skirts, lace foun-
ces with ribbon
bows, also em-
brodery founces.

Underwear with beautiful Philippine hand work

Hand made and hand embroidered—Night Gowns,
square and round neck in scallop effect—biber
models with scallop, and bow knot with spray, also
bow knot with eyelet work combined—Envelope
Chemises, many in spray designs to match gowns...
Mail Orders Filled

2.00

Special Values in Corsets

Five models made to sell at
much higher prices—All priced 2.50

Redfern, Elvira and Chandler & Co. special models—for
average and full figures—coutil and figured broche—Included
is one model particularly desirable for misses.
Inability to duplicate the materials accounts in most instances
for this low price.

Scores of Sweaters Make up Two Remarkable Lots—All in the Fashionable Shetland Weave—All at Two Low Prices

One of the largest knitting mills in the country made up these
sweaters of imported wool expecting re-orders, which poor weather
prevented—hence the low price. Sailor collar, full, wide belt. Rose,
copen, purple, peach, blue, chartreuse, navy, white.

Sweaters of the same quality are being sold today at 10.00

7.50

Unseasonable weather earlier in the year makes possible this sale
just at the time when stylish sweaters are in greatest demand. A
very smart model is shown in navy, rose, chartreuse, peach, orange
and white.

Sweaters of same quality are being sold today at 7.50 and 8.50

5.95

Sweaters

SUBSEA BOAT SEEN IN ACTION

Passenger on the Spanish Liner
Espanola Takes a Photograph
of German Submarine While
She Is Holding Up the Ship

Passengers of transatlantic liners that are suddenly accosted by German U-boats rarely have any thoughts of enjoying the gentle pastime of kodaking, to judge from the scarcity of snapshots of any such encounters. Descriptions of such scenes have been supplied aplenty, of course; some of them amusingly inconsistent, others unpleasantly exact. But the sudden appearance of the gray monsters that embody such disagreeable potentialities apparently does not inspire passengers to saunter below to their cabins, secure their photographic apparatus, and calmly vision the creatures through the sighting lenses.

What is claimed to be the first authentic photograph of a German submarine actually holding up a liner at sea has just been brought into the United States and is here reproduced. It is the U-65 stopping the Spanish liner Espanola of the Compania Transatlantica, bound from Barcelona to Havana, while the captain of the liner, in a small boat, easily distinguished in the photograph, rowed alongside and established his vessel as a Spanish boat not bound for the war zone.

The incident occurred recently, in the Mediterranean, early in the morning, when the Espanola had passed the Balearic Islands, and was straightening out her course for the Strait of Gibraltar. The submarine was suddenly perceived in the gray morning light, on the port bow, her keen knife-like edge "slithering" through the water with scarcely a ripple, save for the slight purl of white water at her very bow.

A shot from one of her six-pounders, across the bow of the Espanola, showed her businesslike intent, and was quickly followed by a second. The liner was at once brought to a stop, but not before a third shot from the impatient German gunners had barely grazed her bow. The captain was called from his cabin and at once started for the U-boat with the ship's papers. As his gig drew alongside the submarine, one of the passengers, Sr. Ramon Martell, snapped the parley from the shelter of a lifeboat. In it may be seen the wireless aerials, strung from stem to stern, and the two six-pound guns, which are covered with waterproof covers when the boat is submerged.

GREEK COLONIES FAVOR REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Parisian press publishes the text of the following order of the day, voted by the Congress of Greek Colonies meeting under the presidency of M. Triantaphyllides. The resolution has been forwarded to the French, English and Russian governments: "Since the beginning of the European war, Greece and the whole of Hellenism has been passing through a terrible crisis, brought about by the frankly Germanophil personal policy of King Constantine, which is heaping up ruin and bringing certain disaster upon both free Greece and that part of Greece as yet unredeemed. The motive for the beginning of this policy was, in the eyes of the ingenious, the unlimited confidence of the King, the Queen, and the General Staff in the invincibility of Germany; now, however, it betrays its real character of deliberate treason alike to the interests of Hellenism and of the Allies, between which our national traditions have established a solidarity which is justified by historical and geographical reasons, no less than by a feeling of fraternalism toward our protectors among the Great Powers. Forgetful of his oath, the King, during the last two years, has torn up the Greco-Serbian treaty, suppressed constitutional liberty, dissolved in succession two Parliaments which disapproved of his policy, transformed himself into a party leader, gathered round him politicians condemned by public opinion, and has had recourse to the worst methods of tyrants, including the massacre of his own subjects, in order to terrify his people, with the object of rendering Greece, in spite of herself, a German duchy allied to the hereditary enemies of the Hellenic race and hostile to the powers which have been the benefactors of Hellenism. After having organized the hideous treach-

ery of Dec. 1 against the allied sailors, he had recourse to the organization of armed bands to hinder the offensive of General Sarraïl, while waiting to join himself openly, if he could, with the Germano-Bulgarian army, to whom, by way of a beginning he delivered up Rupel, Drama and Kavalla, the keys of Greek Macedonia, together with a division of the Hellenic army and much important war material. To spare the nation such shame and in order to prevent a national disaster, the patriotic Hellenes formed a national government at Salonika, under the presidency of the triumvirate of M. Venizelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and General Danglis, with the approval of more than half the kingdom, which succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Germanophiles before the establishment of the neutral zone. This, today, unfortunately, prevents Thessaly, Epirus and other departments of old Greece from rising against the Government at Athens as Zante, Ithaca, Cephalonia and other islands have done, whose inhabitants have deposed the royal authorities and replaced them by those of the national Government. Faced by this new attitude of the King, plainly hostile to their interests, the powers of the Entente have no longer any reason for preventing the extension of the national movement south of this zone, whatever promise may have been made, in exchange for the correlative undertaking given by the King, to abide loyally by the terms of his ultimatum, which has not been done. The entire dynasty approves the policy of its chief. The chancelleries know the diplomatic visits paid by the Greek princes last year to Paris, London, and Petrograd, not forgetting Berlin, for the purpose of intrigue, of calumniating the Chief of the Liberal Party, misrepresenting the true sentiment of the patriotic Hellenes, and to vouch for their royal brother's loyalty to the Entente, which today is shown in its true light. Has not the treacherous letter from one of them, published in the European press, been read? Has not the Crown Prince's recommendation to the men of his own regiment, on the eve of the Athenian vespers, 'not to leave a single Frenchman alive on Hellenic soil,' been heard? Not only has such a dynasty become impossible in Greece, but also the régime of a constitutional monarchy which is capable of degenerating quickly into autocracy, as has been proved in the reigns of King Otho and of King Constantine. The Greek people are today ripe for a republic, and they, whose ancestors evolved the democratic model, do not wish to remain behind the two great republics of Europe at the moment, when that of the United States is so generously throwing itself into the struggle for the freedom of nations.

"Decision.—For these reasons and for others more fully set forth in the note herewith annexed, the Congress of the Hellenic Colonies of Europe, Africa and America, reiterates its demand of Dec. 11 last; holds King Constantine to be responsible, as regards the Hellenic nation and the powers protecting Greece, for all the consequences following from his Germanophil and anti-national personal policy; declares that he and all his dynasty have forfeited the throne and all their prerogatives; affirms that even a constitutional monarchy having become impossible in Greece, a republican régime is the only one in conformity with the national traditions of the Hellenes, and requests that the protecting powers will no longer prevent any province from giving its adherence to the National Government at Salonika, and begs them to recognize the Hellenic

republic as soon as the Constituent Assembly shall have proclaimed it.—Paris, May 1, 1917.
"G. Triantaphyllides, president; N. Couppa, vice-president; P. A. Ducas, P. Negreponte, secretaries; and C. D. Choremi, D. P. Coundouris, N. Eamorfopoulos, N. D. Haralambis, M. Kebedgy, A. E. Natzio, A. Papadaki, A. Pantazis, D. Petrocchino, M. Ralli, N. Ralli, T. Ractivand, D. Skaperdas, A. P. Vlasto, G. C. Zafropulo."

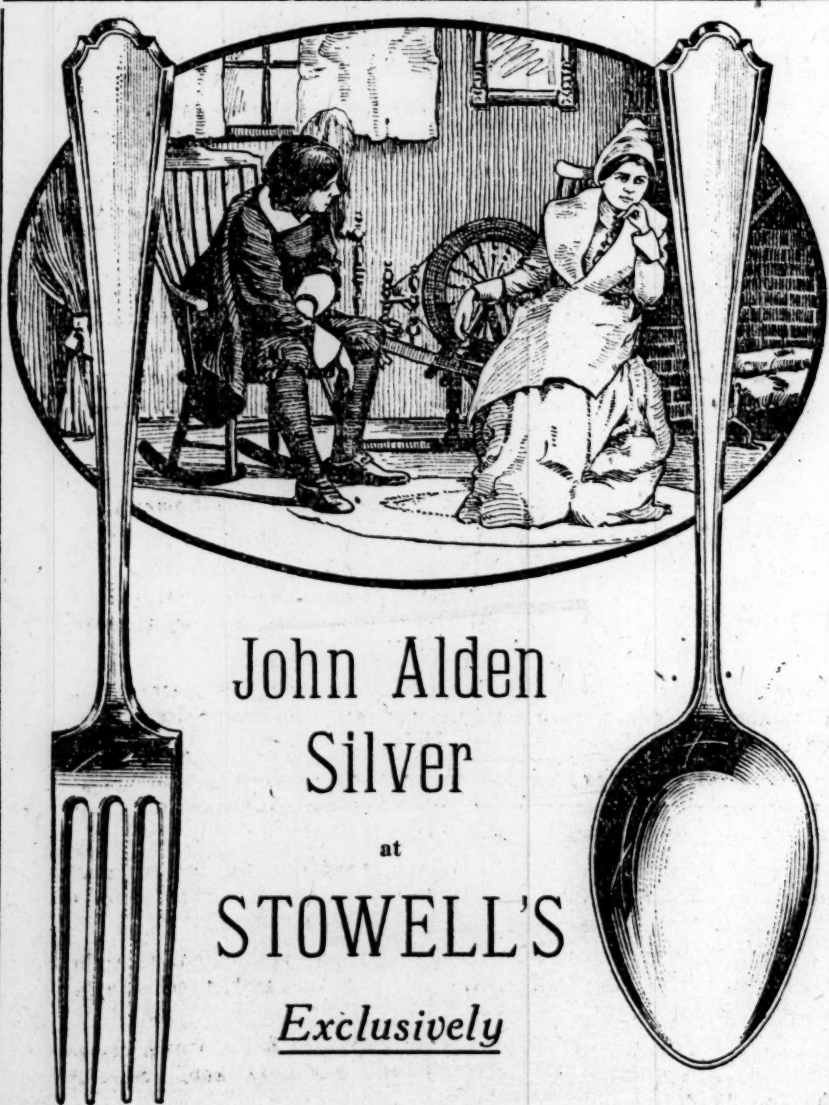
HARVARD TO OMIT USUAL IVY ORATION

Harvard class day exercises, for the first time in years, will be held without an ivy oration. Hunt Wentworth of Chicago, the ivy orator, sent word to Cambridge yesterday from Ft. Sheridan, where he is training to be an officer, that he cannot come on for class day. The class day committee decided to substitute a concert by the Harvard Regiment Band.

Westmore Willcox Jr., the class poet, has sent his poem from Newport News, Va., where he is training for the Aviation Corps and it will be read in Sanders Theater by Norman E. Burbridge, the class treasurer. The ode by John D. Parson, and the oration by Alan G. Paine will be given as usual. Dr. A. P. Fitch of the Andover Theological Seminary will address the seniors in Appleton Chapel at 9 o'clock on the morning of class day.

SALOON CLOSING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Resolutions have been passed by the Minneapolis Federation of Ministers calling on the State Public Safety Commission to close all saloons in the city during the war, and calling attention to the fact that many young men from the Northwest will be trained for the army at Ft. Snelling, near the city. The Safety Commission was commended for closing 38 saloons in the Bridge Square district.

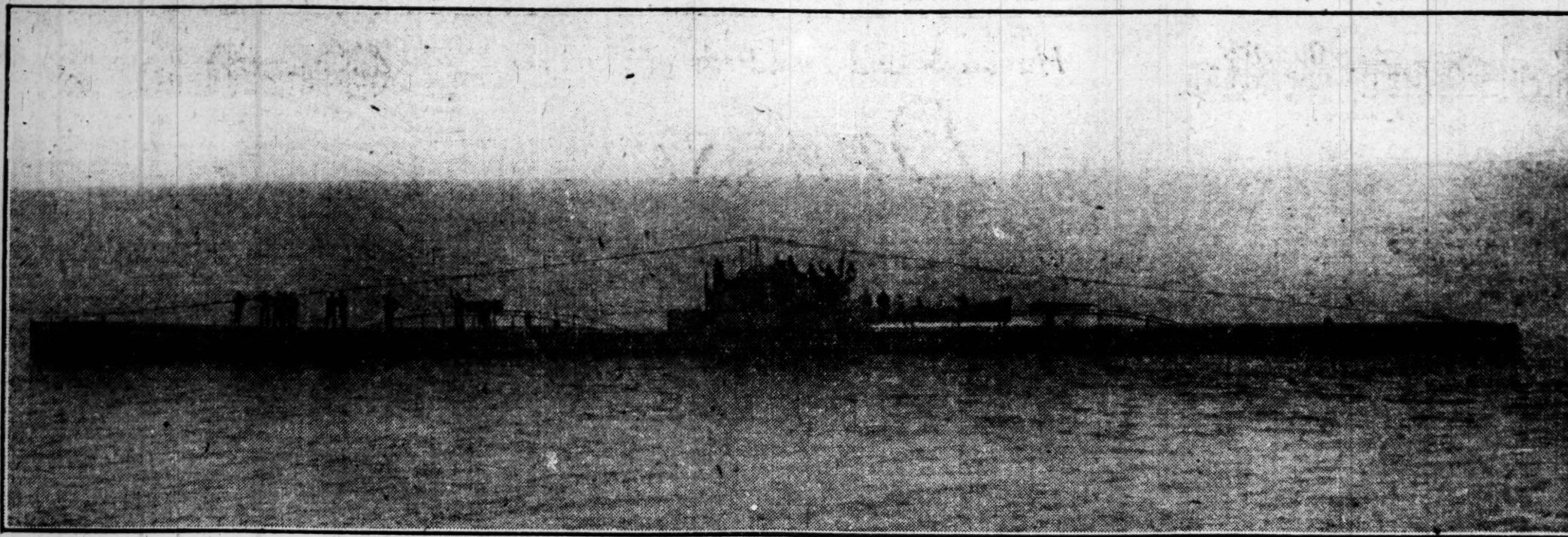


John Alden
Silver
at
STOWELL'S
Exclusively

This popular pattern of Sterling Silver Table Ware is but one of many on display in our New Silver Room on the first floor. Here in quiet one may inspect many beautiful products of the Silversmith's art. Chests of silver for wedding presents made up as desired. Also a great variety of Vases, Bowls and individual pieces.

Buy a
Liberty
Bond
Today

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewellers for 95 Years



German supersubmarine U-65 holding up Spanish liner Espanola in the Mediterranean

AN INDEPENDENT POLAND WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia.—A declaration issued by the political club of the Polish parties at Geneva states that the Polish nation rejoiced at the fall of the ancient régime in Russia, from which Poland had suffered even more than Russia, and at the constitution of the Provisional Government, composed of valiant champions of liberty and leaders of the Russian people. The declaration of that Government, made in agreement with Russia's allies, by which the establishment of an independent Polish State is announced, found, so the manifesto goes on to say, an echo in Poland which is the precursor of the abolition of all disagreement between the two countries. The Polish nation bases its aspirations to the establishment of an independent state, not only on the rights of man, but on the rights of its own historical past, with which are bound up its glorious political traditions. The Republic of Poland has always stood for tolerance and for freedom for the people inhabiting it. The liberty to conclude alliances and military conventions is, the declaration maintains, an attribute of all independent states.

By reason of its geographical situation the future Polish State must seek a good understanding with its neighbors, above all with those which hold ideals of liberty. The more the natural tendencies of the future State are satisfied, and the more complete liberty of action it attains, the better will it be able to cultivate a peaceful policy and fulfill the mission assigned to it by its geographical situation. At the present time the whole civilized world perceives the great importance of the Polish question and understands that its only solution can be the restoration of Poland to the position of an independent State. Six months ago the Central Empires recognized this by their announcement of an autonomous Poland composed of a portion of the Polish territories. President Wilson, by his famous mes-

sage last January, raised the question to the height of an act necessary alike from the viewpoint of historical justice and international wisdom. Russian democracy today, having broken its own chains, affirms the establishment of an independent Polish State, composed of the whole of Poland, to be the guarantee of a lasting peace in the new Europe of the future.

On every side, states the manifesto, it is seen that the restoration of the rights of the Polish nation is necessary, not only as an act of justice, but in the general interest. This solution to the problem, desired by all, must not be only half realized and its completion left to the future, but, the time being fully ripe, must be carried out in its entirety and by this means the real foundations of a lasting peace may be laid. The declaration ends by saying that the restored Polish State will doubtless be a new factor for the emission of light and fraternity in the family of nations and will contribute to the realization of the ideals of humanity.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Words for the baccalaureate hymn for this year's graduating class at Radcliffe College have been written by Miss Helen White of Roslindale. Several of the nonacademic organizations in the college are buying Liberty Bonds, including the Radcliffe News, the Radcliffe Athletic Association, the Guild and the Idle Club. The annual Junior-senior luncheon is being held in Agassiz House, Cambridge, today, with Miss Grace Walsh of Boston in charge.

PENALTY TAX ON LIQUORS URGED

Amendments to War Revenue
Bill Would Lay Prohibitive
Internal Impost on Grains
and Distilled Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Numerous amendments to the War Revenue Bill, to bring about war-time prohibition by taxes amounting to little less than penalties on the traffic, were offered in the Senate on Friday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He also introduced a bill to authorize and direct the President to commandeer distilled spirits now in bond, for war uses.

One amendment would provide for a tax on distilled spirits in bond less than five years of \$5 a gallon, with a further tax of \$1 a gallon for each added year.

The Senator also proposes increased tax upon grain, cereals and other foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits from \$20 a bushel, as adopted by the finance committee, to \$60 a hundred pounds. Taxes on beer and other malt liquors also would be increased under another amendment by \$1.25 a barrel upon products containing less than 2½ per cent alcohol and \$5 a barrel in excess, a rate regarded as prohibitory.

Increase of the present internal revenue license for those retailing distilled spirits for beverage purposes to \$5000 annually, also is proposed. Senator Hardwick of Georgia appeared before the Finance Committee Friday in support of his amendment to the Revenue Bill, providing for an increase in second-class postage rates. The committee is expected to complete its work in time to report the bill to the Senate in the middle of the week, new questions having arisen to considerably delay its progress.

TAMPA BAY BRIDGE GRANT

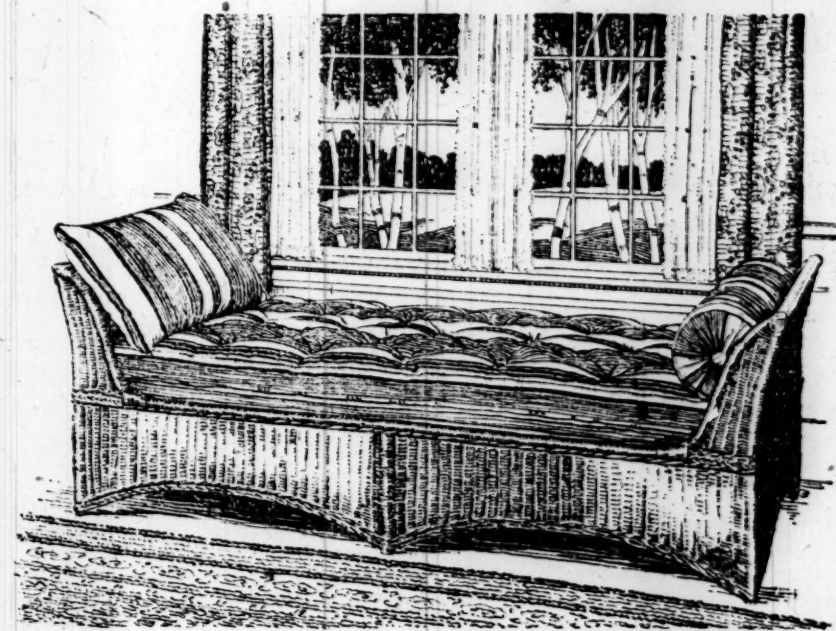
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Senate has passed a bill providing for a grant of right of way to any common carrier undertaking the construction of one or more lines of railway bridges across Tampa Bay or Old Tampa Bay.

ORDERS TO REFUSE SLACKERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders have been received from Washington by recruiting officers here to refuse to accept for enlistment all men who had failed to register and to turn them over to the civil authorities.

A Reminder—Buy a Liberty Bond



—“the gleam of something
finer than dollars”—

America has awakened to a realization of the part she must take in meeting the needs of the world.

There will be no more of the ruthless disregard of public welfare, but rather men high and low will see the importance of thinking and acting for the good of all.

Business Efficiency, Service, Conservation—the needs of the hour.

The Paine Furniture Company have confidence in the future of America.

Their business is moving forward at gratifying speed.

They believe that conditions have not changed materially from last year—unless it be for the better.

Commerce quickened.

Speeding up all along the line.

They believe that the advance of prices has gone far enough.

They will stand their full share of the increased cost in furnishing America's homes.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Paine's Illustrated Summer Catalog
Now ready for distribution

Business Suits
Ready for Immediate Use

Business and Professional Men who desire the best quality of cloth and workmanship can find a magnificent selection in our stock.

\$30, \$35, \$38, \$40

Scott & Company
LIMITED
340 Washington Street

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

The German War Office on Friday night issued the following communication: "The English today were unable to continue the battle in Flanders with the force which they employed for the attack yesterday. A local advance to the east of Messines was repulsed."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued Friday night reads:

During the day our new line south of Ypres has been organized and secured. German counterattacks southeast and northwest of Oostverne and east of Messines were repulsed with loss by our infantry or broken up by our artillery fire.

Over 6400 prisoners, including 132 officers, have already passed through the collecting stations as a result of yesterday's operations. More than 20 guns thus far have been collected.

During the battle our aircraft yesterday cooperated very successfully with both the infantry and artillery, performing valuable services. In addition a large number of successful air raids were carried out, during which the enemy aerodromes, balloons, trains, billets, depots and troops were attacked with bombs and machine guns, and enemy aircraft were prevented from participating in the battle.

We accounted for 12 German machines brought down and eight others driven down out of control. Fourteen of our machines are missing.

Friday forenoon's announcement follows:

The position captured by us yesterday was one of the enemy forces' most important strongholds on the western front. Dominating as it did the Ypres salient and giving the enemy troops complete observation over it, they neglected no precautions to render the position impregnable.

These conditions enabled the enemy forces to overlook all our preparations for attack, and they had moved up reinforcements to meet us. The battle, therefore, became a gauge of the ability of the German troops to stop our advance under conditions as favorable to them as an army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending.

The German forward defenses consisted of an elaborate and intricate system of well-ventilated trenches and strong points forming a defensive belt over a mile in depth. Numerous farms and woods were thoroughly prepared for defense and there were large numbers of machine guns in the German garrisons.

Guns of all calibers, recently increased in numbers, were placed to bear not only on the front but on the flanks of an attack. Numerous communicating trenches and switch lines, radiating in all directions, were amply provided with strongly-constructed concrete dugouts and machine gun emplacements designed to protect the enemy garrison and machine gunners from the effect of our bombardment.

In short, no precaution was omitted that could be provided by the incessant labor of years, guided by the experience gained by the enemy forces in previous defeats on the Somme, at Arras and on Vimy Ridge.

Despite the difficulties and disadvantages which our troops had to overcome, further details of yesterday's fighting show that our first assault and the subsequent attacks were carried out in almost exact accordance with the time table previously arranged.

At 3:10 a. m., 19 deep mines were exploded simultaneously beneath the enemy defenses, by which large portions of both the German front and support trenches, including extensive dugout and mining systems, were completely wrecked. Immediately upon the explosion of the mines our guns opened fire and our infantry assault was launched.

Within a few minutes the enemy first line system was carried on the whole front attacked. Our troops then pressed on, with scarcely a pause, up the western slopes of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, and three hours after the commencement of the attack had stormed the entire crest line from south to north.

Shortly afterwards the whole of Messines was captured, and before midday the capture of Wytschaete village also had been completed after hard fighting.

In the second stage of the attack our troops pushed down the eastern slopes of the ridge and advanced against a powerful line of German rear defenses, which lay like a chord of an arc across the base of the salient formed by the ridge itself.

Heavy fighting took place in a further series of woods and strong points, but at 3:45 p. m. the village of Oostverne, lying just west of the center of the line, was captured.

By nightfall practically the whole of this trench system was also in our hands and we had gained the whole day's objectives. Great numbers of German fallen found lying in the captured positions proved the severity of the enemy losses, a large proportion of which was again borne by Bavarian troops. Our own losses were light. The enemy forces made no attempt during the night to recover their lost positions.

Following on the great care and thoroughness in preparations made under the orders of General Sir Herbert Plumer, the complete success gained may be ascribed chiefly to the destruction caused by our mines, to the violence and accuracy of our bombardment, to the very fine work of the Royal Flying Corps and to the incomparable dash and courage of the infantry.

The whole force acted in perfect combination. Excellent work was

done by the tanks, and every means of offense at our disposal was made use of, so that every arm of the service had a share in the victory. We captured a German post last night north of Havrincourt Wood and took a few prisoners. A hostile raiding party was repulsed southwest of La Bassée.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Saturday)—The War Office communication issued on Friday evening says:

The artillery activity continues very lively in the region of the Chemin des Dames, especially in the Cerny sector and to the south of Filain. The enemy forces during the day did not renew their attacks on this part of the front. Everywhere else the day has been comparatively quiet.

Belgian communication: During the night the environs of Lizerne were submitted to a violent bombardment. The enemy artillery manifested during the day some activity in front of Steenstraete. We took to task several batteries. In the region of Bixchoote the approaches to the Ferryman's House were the theaters of bomb and grenade fighting which lasted several hours.

Army of the East, June 7: Artillery fighting is reported in the Tchernia bend. Patrols were active in the region of Nong. The Angist station was bombarded by British aviators.

Friday forenoon's statement says: During the night the Germans violently bombarded our lines in the region southeast of St. Quentin. Our artillery replied effectively and held in check enemy troops which were preparing to leave trenches along the road between St. Quentin and La Fere.

There was great activity during the night on the whole front north of Moulin de Laffaux. South of Filain and in the sector of Cerny the artillery fighting became very violent for a time. The enemy forces made attacks at a number of points. They were repelled by our fire.

Our aviators yesterday dropped bombs freely on the railway stations of Avrincourt and Rechicourt and on various barracks in the region of Vouziers.

British Drive Near Lens

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British commander-in-chief reported a new drive south of Lens, by which British forces on a "wide front" south of Souchez entered German positions, on a front of over two miles and to a depth of more than half a mile.

"The fighting was particularly fierce east of Messines and in the neighborhood of Klein Zillebeki," Sir Douglas continued. "We retain all ground gained and the enemy losses were heavy."

"South of the Souchez River, southeast of Loos, and southwest of La Bassée, large numbers of Germans were killed and there was great damage done to their defenses."

MAJOR REDMOND PASSES AWAY WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE (Saturday)—Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, passed away today.

William Hoye Kearney Redmond was educated at Clongowes and early devoted himself to politics. He entered Parliament as member for Wexford in 1882, and continued to represent that constituency in the House until 1885, when he was elected for County Wick.

In 1892 he was returned for East Clare. Major Redmond was a barrister-at-law and an earnest supporter of Home Rule. Shortly after the outbreak of war, he joined the army and attained the rank of major. In the course of the famous discussion on Home Rule in the House last March, Major Redmond made an earnest appeal for unity in a speech which was acclaimed on all hands as a masterpiece of simple eloquence.

MONEY SAVED ON WEST WING

At a meeting of the State House commission held today, the final payment on the contract for the west wing was made to William Crane. When the appropriation was asked for the west wing, the building was estimated at \$361,000. It has been completed for \$322,000. This latter amount includes the various changes that have been made in the course of construction to adapt the building to the departments assigned.

BRITAIN GREET
UNITED STATES
ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from page one)

two plain silver stars; nothing in a bunch of soldiers to point him out as a major-general, soon probably to be the first American lieutenant-general since the days of Grant.

Inspection of the guard of honor was not a lengthy process, though it had to be conducted under the well-directed offensive activity of a battery of photographers and the scrutiny of a battalion of journalists, mobilized for this great occasion from the north and south, east and west. One soldier was honored by the special attention of the general, whose keen eyes caught on his arm the two little parallel stripes of gold signifying that he had twice been wounded. "Where did you win these, my man?" Gen. Pershing asked. "At Givency and Laventie, sir," came the prompt reply, which was greeted with a warm, appreciative smile.

The general then returned to the deck of the Baltic, where he stood at salute while the band on the quay crashed out into "God Save the King."

Arrival Announced

Departure of General and Staff Kept Secret in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifty to seventy-five out of every one hundred who registered for the Army draft entered some reason for exemption, according to the latest returns from the various states received at the provost marshal-general's office.

Complete returns were received from 17 states and the District of Columbia, showing a falling off from the estimated number. These districts have a combined registration of 2,349,356, compared with their census eligible estimate of 2,703,727.

Alabama's complete official report on registration for the army draft shows that State 34,967 short, and Mississippi is 38,081 below the estimates. Wisconsin went more than 11,000 over her estimate. North Carolina, Illinois and Connecticut also were well over the estimates for those states.

The full returns from Mississippi show a total registration of 139,525; claimed and possible exemptions, whites 49,437; total whites registered 64,334; Negroes claiming exemption or possible exemption 47,197; total Negroes 74,579; aliens 567, alien enemies 45.

Alabama's returns were: Total registration, 179,828; claimed and possible exemptions, whites 75,372; total whites 108,610; Negroes claiming exemption or possible exemption, 45,106; total Negroes' registration 69,956; aliens 1173; alien enemies 89.

Full returns from West Virginia showed that the State was more than 15,000 under census bureau estimates. Maryland was about 5000 short. Returns from West Virginia were: Total registration 127,409; total whites registered 103,856; claimed and possible exemption of Negroes, 6307; total Negro registration, 11,872; aliens 10,678; alien enemies, 1,003.

Maryland's results were: Total registration 120,458; claimed and possible exemption of whites, 53,983; total registration of whites, 89,504; claimed and possible exemption of Negroes, 12,591; total Negro registration, 22,655; aliens 7389; alien enemies, 192.

Regarding the reported intention to exempt married men as a class, those in charge of the formation of the new army have no intention of immediately exempting all married men of military age. The rules and regulations covering exemptions have not been made known, and many of the details concerning the manner in which the question will be handled have not been formulated.

New York Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest figures show that of the 590,670 who registered in Greater New York 270,783 claimed exemption and 148,122 registered as eligible for draft. There were 13,400 enemy aliens and 158,365 neutral aliens. Ten arrests have been made for failure to register, and more are expected.

SHOW FREE TO CHILDREN

School children of Greater Boston under 15 years of age are admitted free while the flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is being held on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute, according to an announcement last night from Richard M. Saltonstall, president of the society.

officer; First Lieut. Oley Bonar, assistant.

Signal Corps—Col. Edgar Russell, signal officer; Capt. Parker Hitt and James B. Taylor, assistants; Maj. Townsend F. Bodd, aviation officer.

Attached—Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C.; Majors John H. Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Logan Feland, U. S. M. C. and Robert Bacon, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Hugh A. Drum, infantry; Raymond W. Briggs, Quartermaster Corps; Milosh E. Hilgard, Quartermaster Corps; William O. Reed, cavalry; John S. Chambers, Quartermaster Corps; David H. Scott, Fifth Cavalry; Gabe Filieul, Gustave Porges, F. T. Hill, S. B. Moore and C. D. Liebman, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenants George S. Patten Jr., Seventh Cavalry; Richard B. Paddock, Birdseye Blake-man Lewis, R. M. Glaspey and W. F. Repp, Signal Corps; Second Lieutenants Orva E. Beezley and Edwin F. Ely, Quartermaster Corps.

REGISTRATION IS
UNDER ESTIMATE

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest figures show that of the 590,670 who registered in Greater New York 270,783 claimed exemption and 148,122 registered as eligible for draft. There were 13,400 enemy aliens and 158,365 neutral aliens. Ten arrests have been made for failure to register, and more are expected.

SHOW FREE TO CHILDREN

School children of Greater Boston under 15 years of age are admitted free while the flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is being held on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute, according to an announcement last night from Richard M. Saltonstall, president of the society.

NEW YORK CITY
BEGINS CENSUS OF
CLASSIFICATION

Abilities of All Inhabitants Between 16 and 50 Years of Age to Be Catalogued

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State today began to set its house in order for war by cataloguing and card-indexing the abilities of all its citizens, male and female, between 16 and 50 years of age. Formal registration begins at 7 a. m. Monday. Today was employed by the authorities in locating the registration points, 4000 of which will be in New York City alone, with thousands of others all over the State; and in distributing blank registration cards.

Between Monday, June 11, and Monday, June 25, the State will gather and classify a record of its man and woman power. Registration cards, like the Federal Government card, except that they are white, will be issued. Registration will be compulsory. Failure to register entails arrest and imprisonment for six months. Those registered, both male and female, will be subject to draft into the national service of the State. In short, every citizen of the State, between the ages of 16 and 50, inclusive, will comprise a great unorganized military, industrial and public service militia for the State of New York.

As the New York National Guard units gradually are absorbed into Federal service, the State government will draft other units for home defense. The census also is planned to prevent the mistake of England and France in sending to the front artisans and skilled laborers who had later to be brought back to carry on essential work at home.

Twenty-two thousand New York school teachers have volunteered to assist in taking the census. All the workers will be volunteers. Sixteen thousand miscellaneous persons have volunteered. The woman suffrage party has given over its State organization machinery and other women's organizations have volunteered to help in up-State sections.

CADET AVIATION
SCHOOL AT TECH

Monday next will see registered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the fourth group of young men in Cadet School of Aeronautics, who are being detailed to come to the Institute in sets of 25 until the number reaches 200. Each group begins its studies with three weeks of purely military work and with the fourth week takes up other studies and laboratory work. Thus it is that on Monday the group which arrived first and has had three weeks of drill will meet the Tech professors in lectures and laboratory work of different kinds. This will include many special subjects in direct relationship to flying and others in the carrying forward of the military ideas. There will be lectures on the theory of flight, laboratory work with internal combustion

engines, studies in meteorology and a host of things special to air work.

There will be experiments in the aspect of the country from above, so that the aeronauts may have the means of recognizing where they are; lectures on bombs and bombing, the latter a process of good judgment and observation. There will be drill and calisthenics, studies in the formation of troops, artillery observations, miniature range, instruction of machine gun operators, wireless and signalling and then studies of the aeroplanes themselves. For the last named the Institute has a couple of planes on its grounds, one of which will be used for construction and dissection and the other for experiments of different kinds.

It is not the intention of the Tech school to send the aeroplanes into the air, for that is study that will follow the eight weeks here, and at one of the regular flying schools. After this the young aeronauts will go to France as assistants with experienced men until they themselves get to be expert in the management of the machines.

The military staff at the Cadet School of Aeronautics at Tech is: Capt. B. U. Mills, U. S. A., Commandant, Lieut. E. J. Weston and Lieut. C. H. M. Roberts, U. S. A., assisted by a student group, Charles G. Miller, Arthur F. Benson and Leon L. McGready. The Technology staff is headed by Prof. C. H. Peabody, assisted by Prof. R. DeC. Ward, who has been transferred for the occasion from Harvard, in meteorology, and a group of instructors and assistants, Messrs. Kl. min, Fales, Carlson, Marston and Matthews, together with Francis Victor duPont, who graduates next week, representing mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. Frank M. Kanaly, instructor in physical training, will care for the physical exercises of the aeronautical students.

BOY SCOUTS DRILL
AT THE STADIUM

Boy Scouts of Greater Boston held their third annual rally in the Harvard Stadium today with more than 5000 uniformed scouts participating. James A. Parker, chairman of the committee in charge, directed the various field events which included several new features. This morning the boys practiced on Soldiers Field in anticipation of the scheduled events of the afternoon.

With the Harvard Regiment Band furnishing music, assisted by the Boy Scout Fife and Drum Corps, the program of 25 events started with all the registered troops in Greater Boston marching in review. This was followed by the ceremony of colors, the pledge of allegiance and the singing of "America." Tower building, an antelope race, fire lighting without matches, fire building, fire fighting and water boiling, pyramid building, making camp and laying up fires, trek car race, district yells, semaphore signaling, first aid demonstration, pony express competition, leap frog, wall scaling, equipment or dressing race, horse and rider competition, chariot race, barrel tilting are some of the features. Exercises, consisting of the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," retreat and the lowering of colors closed the rally.

BRITISH RADICALS
GIVEN PASSPORTS
CONDITIONALLY

Lord Robert Cecil Says Delegates May Visit Petrograd Only—Mrs. Pankhurst Going

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The question of passports granted to Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett to enable them to visit Russia came up in the House of Commons yesterday. Lord Robert Cecil explained that this step had been taken on representations by the Russian Government, which desired that representatives of the minority as well as of the majority of working class opinion should be allowed to visit Petrograd. The Independent Labor Party had been expressly mentioned. Sir George Buchanan and Arthur Henderson had also advised the War Cabinet that the refusal would lead to a serious misconception among Russia's allies.

Lord Robert insisted that the passports were for Petrograd only, and the holders could not take part in any international conference at Stockholm or elsewhere, and would not be free to communicate either directly or indirectly with enemy subjects.

Replying to Ramsay MacDonald, who asked whether if the conditions were accepted they ruled out conversations with such persons as M. Branting, Lord Robert repeated the condition laid down by the Cabinet was that there was to be no communication direct or indirect with enemy subjects. M. Branting was a highly respected statesman, who was by no means hostile to the allied cause.

Lord Robert added that the Cabinet had decided that Mrs. Pankhurst should have a passport for Russia.

RULING ON FREIGHT
DELIVERY OF LIQUOR

A railroad corporation, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Attwill to the public service commission, may deliver beer or other liquor to a consignee at its freight station without danger of being regarded as purveyors of the liquor.

The opinion is the outcome of a Hopkinton case wherein the purchaser had it addressed to his residence, and, because there was no pony express in the town, sought to get the goods at the freight station. The railroad refused to turn it over, since the statute provides that a railroad or steamship corporation shall make no delivery to a person other than the owner or consignee "or at any other place than is thereon marked."

YACHT TO BE GUNBOAT

After being repaired at the Atlantic Works in Boston today, Henry Ford's yacht, Sallia, is to proceed to another port, where it will be fitted as an auxiliary gunboat for use in the United States Navy.

Fair List Prices

Tested by Millions of Miles

GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

ILLIONS of miles of roughing it over the worst roads of our country produce Goodrich Black Safety Treads—the TESTED TIRES of America.

Millions of miles of mauling against the teeth of the road confirm Goodrich's UNIT MOLD, unbroken cure, as the BEST construction for fabric tires.

Millions of miles ground over sand, rock and gravel by Goodrich's Six Fleets of Test Cars eliminate the RISK, preserve the BEST, in tires for you.

Millions of miles whirled off by the SIX FLEETS amidst New England hills, the pine lands of Dixie, the peaks of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, on the plains of Kansas, beside the Minnesota lakes, and along the Pacific Coast make Goodrich Tires TESTED by ALL America.

Get the benefit of the lessons of these millions of miles of tire testing—only the BEST survives THE TEST—in Goodrich, matchless fabric tires—Black Safety Treads.

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Goodrich also makes the famous Silvertown Cord Tires, which won the 1916 Racing Championship

Also the Best Tubes—Brown and Gray

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Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are "Stocked."

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

Best in the Long Run

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP

FILENE COLD STORAGE
PROTECTS
FURS AND GARMENTS

Filene's

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
NOW
BOOTH—STREET FLOOR

Women's new
\$2 Waists

Lovely imported voile
and organdie

"Eunice" \$2

Sketch 1—Voile, embroidered with colored dots.

"Elaine" \$2

Sketch 2—Crisp organdie with colored piquet scallops.

"Enid" \$2

Sketch 3—Imported chiffon voile, trimmed with Valenciennes lace—all white.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)



WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Jordan Marsh
CompanyJordan Marsh
Company

Practically Every Section in Our Great Store Contributes to This Sale, in Which All Items Are at Least 1/3 Reduction From Original Selling Prices

A Quick-Clearance Underpricing Event Brought About by Unseasonable May Weather

Women's Costumes

New Taffeta Silk Dresses—In new styles, material or Georgette collars, Sale Price **15.00**
 White Crepe de Chine Dresses—Deep collars of Georgette, Sale Price **18.50**
 White Crepe de Chine Dresses—Deep collar of Georgette and with bands, Sale Price **19.50**
 Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses—With tulle poplin, Georgette front and sleeves, Sale Price **22.50**
 Navy Blue Taffeta Gowns—Two piece reproductions, tier skirts, simple cross over bodice, roll collar of Georgette, Sale Price **29.50**
 Shift Waist Dresses of crepe de Chine, wash silks, voiles and gingham, separate skirt, belt and waist, Sale Prices **15.00 to 22.50**
 Hand Embroidered Lingerie Gown—Silk, Sale Price **95.00**
 6 Georgette and Taffeta Afternoon Gowns—Sale Price **32.50**
 1 Lemon Satin Evening Gown—With French blue tulle, Sale Price **95.00**
 4 Afternoon Gowns—Of imported stripe silks, Sale Price **30.00**
 1 Gray Georgette Afternoon Gown—Crystal bugles, Sale Price **95.00**
 1 Navy Blue Afternoon Gown—Indian head trimming, Sale Price **75.00**

Extra Size Apparel

Women's Wool Coats—Sizes 42½ to 52½, Sale Price **18.50**
 Women's Extra Size Wool Gown—Coats—Sizes 42½ to 52½, Sale Price **21.50**
 Women's Wool Coats—Sizes 42½ to 52½, Sale Price **23.25**
 Women's New Wool Bolivia Coats—Sale Price **27.50**
 Women's Handsome Vicuna Coats—Sale Price **39.50**
 Women's Black Satin Coats—Sizes 44½-48½, Sale Price **35.00**
 Women's Extra Size Suits—Sale Price **50.00**
 Women's Large Size Suits—In serge, tricot, Sale Price **35.00**
 Women's Large Size Suits—Sale Price **25.00**
 Women's Light Weight Wool Suits—Sale Price **7.50**
 Chudra Cloth Skirts—Black and navy, Sale Price **12.50**
 Women's Fulle Silk and Chudra Cloth Skirts—Black and navy, Sale Price **15.00**
 28 Taffeta and Fulle Silk Dress Skirts—Sale Price **15.00**
 12 Silk and Fulle Skirts—Sale Price **18.50**
 Women's Extra Size Lingerie Blouses—Sale Price **8.95**
 Women's Extra Size Lingerie Blouses—Sale Price **5.00**
 Extra Sized Blouses—Sale Price **3.95**

Misses' Hats

Misses' Colored Dress Hats—Sale Price **5.00**
 Misses' and Girls' Dress and Semi-Dress Hats—Sale Price **3.25**
 Misses' and Girls' Semi-Dress Hats—Colored, Sale Price **1.95**
 Children's Dress and Semi-Dress Colored Hats—Sale Price **1.95**

Women's Suits

Wool Jersey Sport Suits—Sale Price, small sizes only, **18.50**
 Homespun and Tweed Suits—Sale Price **18.50**
 New Navy Blue Suits—Sale Price **18.50**
 Youthful Navy Blue Suits—Sale Price **25.00**
 Smart Gold and Tan Suits—Sale Price **25.00**
 Tailored Burella Suits—Sale Price **25.00**
 High-Grade Black and Navy Suits—Sale Price **29.50**
 One-of-a-Kind Suits—In colors, Sale Price **29.50**
 Sample Taffeta Suits—Sale Price **35.00**
 One-of-a-Kind High-Grade Silk Suits—Sale Price **50.00**

Women's Skirts

Wool Plaid and Stripe Skirts—Taffeta, Sale Price **3.00**
 Wool Jersey and V-neck Skirts—Summer weight, Sale Price **8.75**
 High-Grade Skirts—Plaids and stripes, wool, Sale Price **7.50**
 Summer Skirts—Tailored and plaid models, Sale Price **10.00**
 Colored Silk Skirts—Plaids, stripes, Paisley, Sale Price **15.00**

Women's Hosiery

Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Mostly hand emb, Sale Price **2.45**
 Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Sale Price **1.65**
 Women's Colored Silk Hose—Lace ankles, Sale Price **1.35**
 Women's Black Silk Hose—Sale Price **.95**
 Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Broken lots and sizes, Sale Price **.85**

Women's Coats

2 Handsome Model Wraps—Of black satin, Sale Price **38.50**
 1 Dressy Model Coat and Wraps—Sale Price **38.50**
 2 Fine Cashmere Bolivia Model Coats—Sale Price **38.50**
 10 Wool Street and Motor Coats—Sale Price **15.00**
 17 Dressy and Semi-Dress Wool Coats—Sale Price **35.00**
 15 New Wool Coats—Sale Price **29.50**
 10 Satin and Silk Wraps—Sale Price **15.00**
 12 Silk and Satin Coats and Wraps—Sale Price **35.00**
 20 Cloth Coats—Sale Price **23.25**
 26 Wool Coats—In plain colors or fancy effects, Sale Price **18.50**
 10 Street and General Utility Wool Coats—Sale Price **15.00**

Inexpensive Dresses

Taffeta Silk Dresses—Several styles, Sale Price **8.75**
 Taffeta Silk Dresses—Odd sizes, Sale Price **5.75**
 Colored Wash Dresses—Discontinued patterns, Sale Price **2.95**
 Colored Wash Dresses—Discontinued patterns, Sale Price **1.95**

Negligees

Negligees—White voile and figured Swiss, Sale Price **6.50**
 Negligees—In albatross and novelty crepe, Sale Price **3.95**
 Corduroy Robes—Odd sizes, Sale Price **2.95**
 Boudoir Caps—Discontinued patterns, Sale Price **3.50**

Kimonos

Cotton Crepe, Dotted Silk Crepe Kimonos—Slightly soiled, Sale Price **2.75**
 Silk Maslin and Cotton Crepe Kimonos—Sale Price **1.95**
 Jap Silk Dressing Sackies—Sale Price **1.00**
 Crepe de Chine Dressing Sackies—Jap styles, Sale Price **1.95**
 Cotton Crepe Kimonos—One and two-piece styles, Sale Price **1.00**

Millinery

Women's Black Dress Hats—Sale Price **15.00**
 Women's Dress Hats—Black and colors, Sale Price **12.00**
 Women's Semi-Dress Hats—Black and colors, Sale Price **10.00**
 Women's Semi-Dress Hats—Assorted colors, Sale Price **6.00**
 Women's Sport Hats—Variety of colors, Sale Price **2.50**
 Women's Black Liscere Dress Shapes—Sale Price **2.25**
 Women's Milan Hemp Dress Shapes—Sale Price **.95**
 Trimmings—Flowers and foliage, Sale Price **12½¢**

Women's Gloves

Women's 2-Clasp White Kid Gloves—Sale Price, pair, **1.25**
 Women's 2-Clasp Kid Skin Gloves—Sale Price, pair, **1.50**
 Women's 16-Button White Kid Gloves—Sale Price **1.85**
 Women's 2-Clasp Silk Gloves—White with black or black with white emb, Sale Price **59¢**
 Women's 2-Clasp Imported Chamoisette Gloves—Sale Price **75¢**
 Women's 6-Button Silk Gloves—Sale Price **1.35**

Silk Petticoats

Silk Petticoats of Best Chiffon Taffeta—All shades, Sale Price **3.75**
 Fancy Petticoats—Of heavy chiffon taffeta, Sale Price **6.95**

Veilings

Sport Veils With Colored Figures—Sale Price **2.00**
 Hemstitched Chiffon Veils—in all colors, Sale Price **65¢**
 Hexagons and Fancy Mesh Veilings—Sale Price, yard, **12½¢**

Women's Neckwear

Knitted Fibre Sports Scarfs—Sale Price **75¢**
 Knitted Silk Scarfs—Accordion weaves, Sale Price **2.50**
 Marine Ruffs—Black and colors, Sale Price **95¢, 1.95**
 Sleeveless Gampes—Sale Prices, **1.50, 2.50**
 Collars—Hand emb, net; Georgette, Sale Prices, **1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95**
 Collars—Assorted styles, Sale Prices **25¢, 50¢**

Women's Sweaters

Women's Silk Sports Sweaters—Sale Price **18.50**
 Women's Silk Sports Sweaters—Sale Price **15.00**
 Women's Imported Fibre Sweaters—Sale Price **13.95**
 Women's Zephyr Sweaters—Sale Price **5.00**
 Extra Size Sweaters—Sizes 48, 50, 52, Sale Price **5.00**

Misses' Suits

Misses' Suits—Sale Price **39.50**
 Misses' Suits—Sale Price **35.00**
 Misses' Silk Sport Suits—Sale Price **35.00**
 Misses' Suits—Sale Price **25.00**
 Misses' Suits—In checks, tans, rookie and navy, Sale Price **18.50**
 Misses' Suits—In broken sizes and colors, Sale Price **15.75**

Misses' Dresses

Misses' Evening Dresses—Sale Price **12.50**
 Misses' Street Dresses—In combination foulard, striped taffeta and crepe meteor, Sale Price **29.50**
 Misses' Street Dresses—Mostly spring models, Sale Price **22.50**
 Misses' Street Silk Dresses—Mostly spring models, Sale Price **15.00**

Misses' Coats and Wraps

Misses' Model Silk Coats and Wraps—One-of-a-kind models, Sale Price **15.00**
 Misses' Cloth Street Coats—Sale Price **35.00**
 Misses' Cloth Street Coats—Sale Price **25.00**
 Misses' Velour and Burella Coats—Sale Price **18.50**

Misses' Sweaters

Misses' Shetland Sweaters—Sale Price **1.50**
 Misses' Brushed Sweaters—Light weight, Sale Price **5.00**
 Children's Knit Sweaters—Sale Price **2.50**

Girls' Clothing

White Voile Smocked Dresses—Sale Price **3.95**
 White Poplin Dresses—6 to 10 years, hand embroidered, Sale Price **2.95**
 LOT 1—Girls' Coats—Checks, serges, velours, Sale Price **8.75**
 LOT 2—Girls' Coats—Checks, serges, velours, Sale Price **7.50**
 LOT 3—Odd Lot of Party Dresses—6 to 10 years, Sale Price **8.75**
 LOT 4—Party Dresses—10 to 16 years, Sale Price **12.50**

Women's Blouses

Georgette Crepe Blouses—White, flesh and colors, Sale Price **3.95**
 Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses—Sale Price **5.00**
 Georgette Crepe Blouses—White, flesh, Sale Price **5.75**
 High-Grade Silk Blouses—Sale Price **7.50**
 High-Grade Silk Blouses—Sale Price **8.95**
 High-Grade Silk Blouses—Sale Price **10.00**
 High-Grade Silk Blouses—Sale Price **12.95**
 Crepe de Chine and Georgette Blouses—Sale Price **5.00**
 High-Grade Silk Blouses—Sale Price **13.95**

Flannels

White Skirt Flannel—Embroidered, Sale Price, a yard, **19¢**
 White Wool Flannel—36 inches wide, Sale Price, a yard, **55¢**
 Printed Superfine Flannel—For kimonos, Sale Price, a yard, **11¢**
 Fine Scotch Flannel—White hair-line stripes, Sale Price, a yd, **23¢**
 Silhouette Cloth—64 inches wide, Sale Price, a yard, **85¢**

Boys' Clothing

Norfolk Suits—In fancy mixture and shepherd checks, sizes 7 to 18 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **6.65**
 Fancy Norfolk Suits—With extra knickers, sizes 7 to 18 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **7.50**
 Fancy Norfolk Suits—With extra knickers, sizes 7 to 18 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **9.75**
 Fancy Norfolk Suits—Sizes 7 to 18 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **4.25**
 Blue Serge Reefers and Top Coats—Sizes 2½ to 10 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **5.00**
 Blue Serge Reefers and Top Coats—Sizes 2½ to 10 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **6.65**
 Boys' Top Coats—Sizes 11 to 18 years, Broken sizes, Sale Price **9.75**

Silks

Solree Silk—Yard wide, Sale Price **1.25**
 Khaki Kool—Plain and fancy, yard wide, Sale Price **2.25**
 Figured Shantung—33 inches wide, Sale Price **.98¢**
 Sport Shantung—54 inches wide, 3 colors only, Sale Price **1.95**
 Plain and Fancy Silks—36 and 40 inches wide, Sale Price **.98¢**
 Printed Pongee—33 inches wide, Sale Price **.65¢**
 Black Satin Duchess—1 yard wide, Sale Price **1.00**
 Black Messaline—1 yard wide, Sale Price **.98¢**
 Black Brocade Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide, Sale Price **1.75**

Dress Goods

50-Inch All Wool Storm Serge—Navy blue only, Sale Price **1.00**
 50 & 54-Inch All Wool Fine Costume Serges—Sale Price **1.10**
 51-Inch All-Wool Velours—Sale Price **2.00**
 56-Inch Mixed Suiting—Sale Price **1.10**
 51-Inch All-Wool Bolivia Coatings—Sale Price **2.39**
 51-Inch All-Wool Satin Stripe Crepes—Sale Price **50¢**
 51-Inch Fancy Checks and Shepherd Check Suitings—Sale Price **1.00**
 50 and 54-Inch All-Wool Poplins—Sale Price **1.35**
 44-Inch Black All-Wool French Twill—Sale Price **1.00**
 48-Inch Black All-Wool Storm Serge—Sale Price **.85¢**
 51-Inch Black All-Wool Velour—Sale Price **1.35**
 51-Inch Black All-Wool Poplin—Sale Price **1.19**

Wash Fabrics

40-Inch Printed Organdies—Sale Price, yard, **24¢**
 36-Inch Gabardine, Sports Skirtings—Sale Price, a yard, **39¢**
 40-Inch Half-Silk Printed Crepe de Chine—Sale Price, a yard, **39¢**
 36-Inch Printed Sport Beach Cloth—Sale Price, a yard, **25¢**
 40-Inch 1917 Printed Voiles—Sale Price, a yard, **17¢**
 40-Inch Woven Striped Skirtings—Sale Price, a yard, **59¢**
 36-Inch Printed Half-Silk Sport Pongees—Sale Price, a yard, **19¢**
 36-Inch Half-Silk Tussah Pongee—Sale Price, a yard, **39¢**

Linings

36-Inch Lining Silks—Sale Price **1.00**
 36-Inch Brocade Satins—Sale Price **.65¢**
 36-Inch Cotton Taffeta—Sale Price **.25¢**
 36-Inch Fancy Stripe Sateen—Sale Price **.35¢**
 36-Inch Fast Black Twilled Satin—Sale Price **.17¢**
 36-Inch Fast Black Messaline Finish Sateen—Subject to slight imperfections, Sale Price **.25¢**
 40-Inch White Lining Lawn—Sale Price **.85¢**

Art Embroidery

Children's Stamped Dresses—Sale Price **29¢**
 Stamped Turkish and Damask Towels—Sale Price **39¢**
 Stamped Nainsook Corset Covers—Made up—Sale Price **35¢**
 Stamped Nightgowns—Semi-made—Sale Price **85¢**
 Stamped White Linen Centre Pieces—45-inch, slightly soiled, Sale Price **1.25**
 Stamped White Linen Dresser Scarfs—45-inch—Sale Price **79¢**
 Stamped Pajamas—White crepe—Sale Price **1.25**
 Sewing Baskets—Ivory white—Sale Price **39¢**
 Machine Embroidered Scarfs and Table Covers—Sale Price **35¢**
 Mercerized Covered Boudoir Pillow—Round—Sale Price **85¢**
 Cretonne Covered Pillows—With ruffle—Sale Price **65¢**
 Cretonne Dolly Rolls—36-inch—Sale Price **50¢**

Boys' Hats

Small Boys' Hats—Of patent Milan—Sale Price **95¢**
 Boys' Milan Hats—Round crown, flange brim—Sale Price **1.95**

Children's Gloves

Children's 1-Clasp Tan Cape Skin Gloves—Sale Price **1.05**
 Children's Washable Cape Skin Gloves—1-clasp, Ivory shade, **79¢**

Men's Furnishings

High Grade Madras Shirts—Imp. domestic madras, Sale Price **1.65**
 Laundered and Soft Cuff Shirts—Variety of patterns, Sale Price **1.35**
 Men's Silk Shirts—Tab silks, satin striped cloths, Sale Price **2.85**
 Men's Shirts—Madras, rep cloths and poplins, Sale Price **.95¢**
 Pajamas—A variety of neat stripes in poplin, Sale Price **1.95**
 Silk Neckties—Heavy and light weight silk, Sale Price **.65¢**

Men's Sweaters

Men's Sweaters—Heavy all-wool Shaker knit, Sale Price **4.00**
 Fine Combed Worsted Sweaters—Sale Price **5.50**

Men's Hosiery & Und'wr

Men's Hose—Colored, medium weights, Sale Price **18¢**
 Men's Silk Hose—Black and colored, Sale Price **.95¢**
 Men's Silk Hose—Pure thread silk, Sale Price **.37¢**
 Men's Union Suits—Light weight, white, Sale Price **1.59**
 Men's Union Suits—Sleeveless, knee length, Sale Price **.75¢**
 Men's Shirts and Drawers—French lisle thread, Sale Price **15¢**
 Men's Shirts and Drawers—Summer weight, Broken sizes, Sale Price **.69¢**

Men's Hats

Men's Tweed Caps—Of Irish homespun, Sale Price **.95¢**
 Men's Tweed Hats—Of Irish homespun, Sale Price **1.95**

Infants' Haberdashery

Children's Colored Coats—Sale Price **5.00**
 Children's Silk and Wool Coats—In rose, green and blue, belted and Empire styles, Sale Price **6.50**
 Lingerie Hats—Ribbon, flower trim, Sale Price **1.00 & 1.25**
 Children's Hats—Tailored and dressy models, Sale Price **6.50**
 Children's Dressy Hats—In white and colors, Sale Price **3.25**
 Infants' Silk and Wool Vests—Sizes 1 to 6; irregulars, Sale Price **.50¢**
 Infants' Silk and Wool Bands—Sizes 1 to 6; irregulars, Sale Price **.25¢**
 Madeira Embroidered Pillow Covers—Sale Price **2.50**
 Silk Puffs—Bassinette size, slightly soiled, Sale Price **1.95**
 Hand Crochet Afghans—Pink and white, blue and white, slightly soiled, Sale Price **1.29**
 Imported Dorothy Dresses—Of linsens and repps, **2.00**
 Infants' Imported Dresses—Hand made, slightly soiled; sizes up to 6 years, Sale Prices, **2.00 to 7.50**
 Infants' White and Colored Rompers—Broken lots, Sale Price **.69¢**
 Infants' White and Colored Dresses—Odd lots, Sale Price **.89¢**
 Odd Lot of Fine Colored Dresses—Slightly mugged, Sale Price **3.00**

Children's Hosiery

Children's Mercerized Hose—In white or black; broken sizes, Sale Price **.25¢**
 Infants' Mercerized Hose—Sec-onds; broken sizes, Sale Price **15¢**
 Children's Black Mercerized Hose—Broken sizes, Sale Price **15¢**
 Boys' Heavy Cotton Hose—Sale Price **19¢**

Belts

Fancy Suede Belts—Sports colorings, Sale Price **.95¢**
 Fancy Chain Belts—High-class novelties, Sale Price **2.95**

Boys' & Children's Shoes

Children's and Misses' Sand Duck Lace Boots—Coolite play shoes and pearl moose boots, Sizes 8½ to 11, Sale Price **1.65**
 Sizes 11½ to 2, Sale Price **2.00**
 Boys' Gun Metal Calf Shoes—Sizes very much broken, Sale Price **2.65**

Furniture

Colonial Mahogany Bureaus—Sale Price **55.00**
 Colonial Mahogany Beds—Sale Price **32.00**
 Mahogany Bureaus—Sale Price **36.50**
 Colonial Mahogany Bureaus—Sale Price **29.50**
 China Grass Arm Chairs—Sale Price **7.00**
 Richly Carved Colonial Mahogany Beds—Sale Price **12.50**
 Mahogany Arm Chairs—Sale Price **32.00**
 Mahogany Arm Chairs—Sale Price **12.00**
 Mahogany Rockers—Velour, Sale Price **17.50**
 Adam Library Tables—Sale Price **25.00**
 72-Inch Mahogany Sideboards—Sale Price **58.00**
 Hair Mattresses—4x6, 45 lbs., all sizes, Sale Price **25.50**
 Goose Pillows—20-inch, Sale Price, pair, **5.50**
 Rattan Arm Chairs—Cushioned, Sale Price **11.00**
 Ivory Rattan Chairs—Cushioned, Sale Price **12.00**

China Ware

French China Dinner Sets—122 pieces, Sale Price, set, **12.50**
 French China Dinner Sets—130 pieces, Sale Price, set, **17.50**
 French China Dinner Sets—130 pieces, Sale Price, set, **50.00**
 American Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets—121 pieces, Sale Price **25.00**
 American Semi-Porcelain Cottage Dinner Sets—Of 70 pieces, Sale Price, set, **9.75**
 Pottery Flower Bowls—Sale Price, each, **50¢**
 China Individual Breakfast Sets—With tray, Sale Price, set, **3.00**
 Bird Bath—27-inch diameter, 27 inches high, Sale Price **13.50**
 Bird Bath—33 in. high, 19 in. wide, Sale Price, each, **5.00**

Glass Ware

Water Sets—Complete with tray, Sale Price, set, **3.00**
 Cut Glass Berry Bowls—Floral pattern, Sale Price, each, **3.75**
 Marmalade Jars—Silver plated cover, Sale Price, each, **25¢**
 Cut Glass Punch Bowl and Stand, Sale Price, each, **4.50**
 Cut Glass Fern Dish—Silver plated lining, Sale Price **3.00**

House Furnishings

Serving Trays—Fancy center, brass handles, Sale Price **.75¢**
 Bath Tub Seats—White enamel, adjustable, Sale Price **.79¢**
 Dust Mops—Black or white, with handle, Sale Price **.75¢**
 Self-Winding House Clothes Reel—Sale Price **1.95**
 Luncheon Cases—For two people, fitted, Sale Price **2.00**
 Boy Scout Sets—Folding knife, fork and spoon, Sale Price **1.00**
 Vacuum Carafe—1-qt. size, Sale Price **3.50**
 Protex Elastic Roofing Cement—Sale Price **50¢**
 Shears—Nickel plated, Sale Price **25¢**
 Food Choppers—Family size, Sale Price **59¢**

Curtains and Upholstery

38-Inch Heavy Cable Marquisette—Sale Price, yard, **30¢**
 Ruffled Muslin Curtains—Sale Price, pair, **1.60**
 Irish Point Curtains—Sale Price, pair, **1.00**
 Mercerized Tapestry Portieres—Sale Price, pair, **1.00**
 36-Inch Scotch Figured Muslin—Sale Price, yard, **30¢**
 50-Inch Monks Cloth—Assorted colors, Sale Price, yard, **60¢**
 36-Inch Cretonne—Assorted patterns, Sale Price, yard, **50¢**
 Real Renaissance Curtains—Sale Price, pair, **6.60**
 Hand-Drawn Work Curtains—Sale Price, pair, **1.50**
 Sofa Pillows—Cretonne, taffeta and turkey red, Sale Price, each, **1.25**
 Chenille Fancy Duplex Portieres—Sale Price, pair, **10.00**

Ribbons

Plain and Fancy Ribbons—5 to 6 in. Sale Price **.19¢**
 Fancy Ribbons—6 to 10 inches, in striped, sport and Dresden effects, Sale Prices, a yard, **49¢, 59¢, 69¢ and 79¢**
 Fancy Ribbons in Dark Jacquard Warp Prints—5½ in. Sale Price, a yard, **39¢**
 Fancy Ribbons—5 to 7 in. light and dark prints, plaids, moires and failles, Sale Price, a yd, **25¢**

Oriental Rugs

Mahal Rugs—10.5x7.8 to 15.1x9.9, Sale Prices **100.00 to 195.00**
 Shiraz Rugs—6x9 to 7x10.6, Sale Price **67.50**
 Afghan Bokara—Average size about 7.6x9.6, Sale Price **90.00**
 Gorevan Carpets—About 9x12, Sale Price **275.00**

PREFERENTIAL BILL OPPOSED

Abrogation of Right of Railway Employees to Strike Is Unfavorably Viewed by Many Senators as Superfluous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Amended to meet the views of the railway brotherhoods, so as not to infringe the right of organized labor to strike, conferred by the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Newlands Preferential Shipment Bill was due to pass the Senate this afternoon.

The right of organized railway employees to maintain peaceable strike was defended on the Senate floor on Friday afternoon, during discussion of the Newlands preferential shipment bill. Section 1, which numerous members held to be irrelevant to the measure at this time, proposes punishment, during the war with Germany, of persons obstructing interstate commerce "by physical force, threats or intimidation," and authorizes the President to use armed force to prevent such occurrence.

Senator Hollis spoke in favor of his amendment proposing that the Newlands bill shall not be construed to violate the right of peaceable strike contained in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914. Many senators declared they would defeat the Newlands bill unless thus amended.

It was stated that President Wilson does not ask for the passage of the strike legislation in connection with the authority he wishes to direct rail and water carriers to give priority to food, fuel and certain other shipments of emergency character during the war. Under the present interstate commerce law, carriers are forbidden to discriminate in shipments, and since the transportation system of the United States is held to be inadequate to meet the present exigency, it is proposed to delegate to the President power to direct that discrimination be made when the national safety demands it.

The labor section with which the bill has been encumbered, and to which the railway brotherhoods take serious objection, follows: "Any person or persons who shall, during the war with Germany, knowingly and willfully, by physical force, threat, or intimidation, obstruct or retard, or attempt to obstruct the orderly conduct or movement in the United States of interstate or foreign commerce, or the orderly make-up or disposition of any locomotive, car or other vehicle on any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of the passage of the mail, or of the orderly conduct or movement of interstate or foreign commerce in any part of the United States, or of any train, locomotive, car, or other vehicle upon any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce."

ITALIAN MISSION TO VISIT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the Italian Commission visits this city June 11 they will be entertained in much the same way that characterized the welcome extended to the British and French commissions. The Mayor's reception committee will meet them at Jersey City Tuesday afternoon and escort them to a yacht which will take them to the Battery and thence to City Hall, where Mayor Mitchell and others will extend official welcome. They will then be taken to the residence they will occupy during their three days stay. The Mayor's committee and the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will give a reception in honor of the commissioners at the Museum Tuesday night.

Wednesday the commission will be taken on a harbor and Hudson River trip and that evening they will be guests at a private dinner given by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is chairman of the Mayor's reception committee. After dinner they will attend a special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At noon Thursday the commissioners will be guests at a luncheon under the auspices of the Merchants Association. In the afternoon they will be honored by an assembly of Italian civic organizations and citizens generally in City College stadium. Here the commissioners will address the Italian population in their own tongue. A dinner in their honor will be given at the Waldorf that night. Friday morning the party will leave for Philadelphia.

COLLEGE MEN'S VICTORY PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the College Men's Training Corps have signed, and are sending broadcast, an oath pledging themselves to prevent any peace agreement with Germany which shall not be based on terms of complete victory. The pledge reads: "Being profoundly impressed with the dire and inevitable consequences to the free peoples of the world of

a German victory, and viewing with the utmost alarm not only the unpatriotic and treasonable symptoms and propaganda of certain classes of our citizenship, which would paralyze the striking arm of our country and place us at the mercy of a proven merciless autocracy, but as well the passiveness, indifference and lack of appreciation of the possibility of German victory of so many of our citizens of unquestionable loyalty.

"I hereby solemnly vow that so long as God grants me an ounce of influence with my fellow man; that so long as I possess a spark of life, a farthing of wealth or a jot of honor, I shall freely and incessantly employ them all against our enemy; and I further vow, should the cause for which I make this pledge not prevail during my lifetime, to bequeath to my sons and daughters the spirit which now actuates me and shall continue to actuate me until a victorious peace is made. This pledge means that, so far as in me lies, the war in which we are now engaged shall never end except in victory for the cause of my country."

COOPERATIVE FARMING WORK IN ESSEX COUNTY

Association Formed Has Already Bought Carload of Sheep and Will Buy Modern Machines

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex County Cooperative Farming Association, together with what is known as the Essex County Food Production and Conservation Committee, has mapped out a line of work for this summer, which it is believed, will accomplish great results in the matter of aiding the farmer in Essex County, not only to increase his crops, but to improve and add to his livestock as well as lighten his labor in the conducting of his farm.

Already this committee has purchased a carload of 200 blooded sheep in Chicago. These were landed in Topsfield on the Agricultural Society's ground this week, and have nearly all been distributed in various sized lots, at the actual cost, in some dozen or fifteen sections of the county. The idea is to reestablish, if possible, the sheep-raising industry in the county and by so doing make a step in the direction of restoring to the county the production of its own meat providing animals.

In addition, the Essex County Women's Conservation Committee has started a practical campaign for teaching and aiding farmers' wives and others in the canning, evaporating and general conservation of farm products. This will be done in conjunction with the Essex County Independent Agricultural School at Hathorne.

The Cooperative Farming Association is composed of prominent men of means as well as farmers in the county. They have been incorporated and are financing a plan which means much to the county farmer.

It is a well recognized fact that modern farming machinery is almost essential to any great success, but it is also true that the average small farmer cannot afford the investment for tractor plows, modern spraying machines, reapers, etc. This cooperative farming association steps into the breach and will buy these implements and rent them at cost to the farmers. Plans have been made whereby much of the work requiring an expert will be done for them on this cooperative basis. All that is charged is simply the actual cost, the idea being not to make money for the association, but to assist its members and the farmers in general.

The same proposition is also to be followed in the purchase of general supplies, such as spraying ingredients, the cost of which is said to be constantly rising. By pooling their issues through this cooperative association, the farmers will be enabled to purchase in large quantities, securing it cheaper and guarding against possible shortage at a critical time.

Incidentally the Essex County Agricultural School, which is supported by the State and County jointly, will benefit because of the fact that the school will be the headquarters for the farm machinery, when not in use, thus giving the students an opportunity to learn that branch of modern farming. Evaporating apparatus and machinery for canning and storing of food products will also be headquartered at the school, purchased by this cooperative association.

NO CAMPS FOR FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In a special dispatch the War Department has announced that positively no military training camp will be established at Tampa and probably none at Jacksonville. The reason assigned for the decision is that both cities are too far South.

HARDWARE MEN ARE TO CONVEENE

Methods of Expanding Trade During War to Be a Topic at Gathering of Delegates at St. Louis June 12 to 14

Methods of expanding the hardware trade and of making it of more than usual value during the period of the war with Germany will be discussed at the annual national convention of the National Retail Hardware Association in St. Louis, Mo., June 12 to 14 and a delegation representing the Massachusetts and Connecticut hardware associations left Boston last night for the convention. The trip is being made by way of Niagara Falls and Chicago and the return will be via Pittsburgh and Atlantic City.

James Strockbine of Watertown, Conn., president of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, headed the party, which included F. Alexander Chandler of Boston, Hiram W. Colton and Mrs. Colton of Cambridge, George A. Fiel and Mrs. Fiel of Waltham. In addition several friends of these officials are taking the trip.

The members of the Boston party were scheduled to arrive at Niagara Falls this morning where they were to be the guests of the Carborundum Company. After inspecting the plant and seeing the falls and rapids they will visit Buffalo and take the evening steamer for Detroit. Sunday morning will be devoted to this city with luncheon at Hotel Stadler. In the afternoon they are to leave for Chicago, arriving in time for dinner. Auto trips in the parks of Chicago on Monday morning will allow the party to join the New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois hardware delegations on a special train for St. Louis—reaching the convention city in the evening. The Jefferson of St. Louis is the headquarters for the delegates. The convention hall is across the street from the hotel. Plans are under way by the St. Louis Ladies Auxiliary to have special entertainment for the ladies in attendance.

G. A. Pauly, former national treasurer, President F. C. Thorpe and Secretary F. X. Bercherer of the Missouri Retail Hardware Association, are in charge of the entertainment, which includes a moonlight excursion down the Mississippi River, an informal banquet and auto rides through the park system.

The convention will open June 12 with the singing of "America" and remarks by C. T. Woodward, president of the national organization. Leading manufacturers and business men of St. Louis district are to welcome the delegates to the convention. In the afternoon a review of the year's work will be given including the president's address, reports by secretary, treasurer, auditing committee and other committees, followed by a "question box."

"Hardware Research and Efficiency" will be the subject of the morning session June 13, and the beginning of a trade survey will be explained with illustrated charts. The discussion is divided into these parts: (a) The data gathered. (b) Conclusions drawn from research. (c) Changing conditions and demands. (d) Better methods; better business. (e) Intensive study of trade territory.

"Field Work Possibilities" by two or three dealers will close the morning meeting. "The Economics of Distribution" is the general topic for the afternoon gathering. Fayette R. Plumb will tell of "The Elimination of Waste," and other speakers will make addresses on these subjects: "Expansion in Hardware and Kindred Lines," "Cooperation in Distribution," "Opportunities for Increased Trade" and "Business Building by Intensive Canvassing." A general discussion will follow each session.

On June 14 the delegates will devote the morning session to a discussion of "Association Policies and Problems" divided into these parts: "Convention Programs," "Insurance," "How Can State and National Associations Best Serve Members?" "How Can State and National Associations Get Greatest Cooperation From Members?" and "Community Cooperation and Prosperity." Reports of committees on resolutions and nominations close the convention Thursday night.

MALDEN JUNIOR POLICE

MALDEN, Mass.—In preparation for the organization of a junior police force in Malden, Mayor Charles M. Blodgett has appointed the following persons to serve on the executive committee which will have a general supervision over the entire force: George H. Johnson, chairman of the Malden school committee; Farnsworth G. Marshall, superintendent of the schools; Timothy J. Foley, captain of the Malden police; William E. Cun-

ningham; John H. Cosgrove, chairman of the board of registrars; and the Rev. Archy D. Ball D. D. pastor of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church. This commission will be called together at an early date and make final plans for the organization of the force and select its superintendent over all who may later be enrolled as either patrolmen or as the boy officers.

COUNTRY FAIR FOR THE DENISON HOUSE

A country fair is to be given in aid of Denison House, the college settlement in the South End of Boston, this afternoon at Cedar Hill, Waltham. Miss Cornelia Warren has kindly given the use of her estate for the purpose.

The folk handicraft department of Denison House will show many of the articles made by the neighbors of Denison House. This department receives for sale the embroidery which the women nearby make to increase the family income. Many of the beautiful embroideries which the contributors bring in are copied directly from the exquisite fabrics of very early times. Mrs. Kate Stearns Page is planning many pastimes for the children. There are games to appeal to everyone.

LYNN SHOE WORKERS TO PROTEST CLOSINGS

LYNN, Mass.—Shoe workers of Lynn who have been unemployed for several weeks owing to the closing of the factories will hold a meeting to protest against the "unreasonable and arbitrary attitude of the shoe manufacturers in closing summarily their places of business and refusing to arbitrate the differences" existing between the employers and the employees until the workmen are organized into one union under a responsible head. It is expected that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will hold a formal investigation next week at which both employers and employees will be summoned to appear. The hearing this week was informal.

U. S. BUREAU NEEDS 1000 MEN FOR WORK

Applications for 1000 men are on file at the newly established quarters of the United States free employment service at the old Franklin schoolhouse, it was announced today by Herbert A. Stevens, inspector in charge. Jobs of all kinds are more plentiful than men, and the situation is expected to be more acute after drafting of the

quota to prepare for military duty from this district. Unemployment is absolutely unnecessary now, said Mr. Stevens, who explains that laborers are needed at \$2.20 per day of eight hours for excavation work in this vicinity on Federal projects. Skilled help and general laborers can easily be placed without cost to them in position of good pay if they apply to that office, he said. Miss Sarah E. Elberry of Brighton has been appointed to aid the five inspectors on duty there, and to handle the women's branch of the service. She is to begin work Monday. Another woman employee is to begin work there soon, when Miss Clara L. Leach, now in the supervising architect's office at the Federal Building, begins duties there.

LINER SOUTHLAND SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Destruction by a submarine of the British Red Star Line steamship Southland, with a loss of possibly 33 lives, was told in cable advices on Friday to the International Mercantile Marine Company. The Southland left Liverpool on May 30 for Philadelphia with cargo only.

SENATOR McNARY SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, appointed to succeed Senator Lane, was sworn in on Friday. He is a Repub-

lican and succeeds a Democrat. The majority representation in the Senate is decreased to 53, with the Republican increased to 43.

LEAFLET AUTHOR SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to an announcement in the German press, the Commander in Chief in the Marches, a district which includes Berlin and the province of Brandenburg, is offering a reward of 3000 marks for information that will bring to justice the author or publisher of an anonymous leaflet entitled "The Lessons of the Great Strike." A suitable portion of the reward is also offered for similar information as to those concerned with the circulation of the pamphlet, and the proclamation states that it is the obvious duty of every German to help in unmasking the traitors responsible for this production.

PLANNING FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Through the efforts of William Pigott of Seattle, Wash., a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, and John Clausen of San Francisco it is planned to organize a Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Council.

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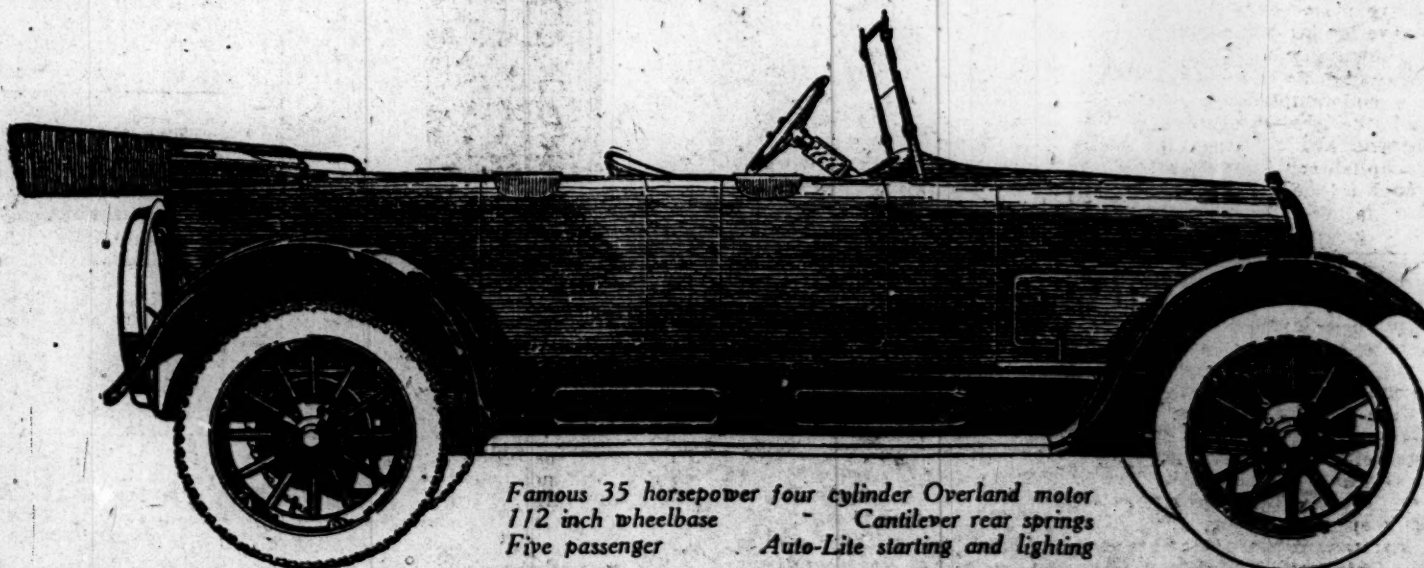
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Any bank will receive your subscription. Why not make it today!

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

SOUTH HEARS BOND APPEAL

Secretary McAdoo, at New Orleans, Urges Loyal Support of Liberty Loan in Name of Freedom of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Six thousand persons, led by Gov. R. G. Pleasant, Mayor Martin Behrman, Washington artillery, First Louisiana infantry, and civic bodies, welcomed William G. McAdoo on Friday as the most prominent bond salesman who ever visited New Orleans. The Secretary was taken on a parade of the city, and thence to the river, where, on board the Port Commission's tug Samson, Mr. McAdoo and W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board addressed the Clearing-House Committee, bankers and business men. The spark was applied to financial patriotism by Mr. McAdoo in a speech the keynote of which was "strengthen the soldiers' arms by buying Liberty bonds." Secretary McAdoo said in part:

"America has decided that she will not surrender. The overshadowing danger to civilization today is the German military autocracy. The hour of test and trial is here. I know that every American citizen, every true freeman, will respond to the call of his country in this crisis.

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to mobilize, to organize, in the name of this Nation. Self-governed people are pacific, self-governed people are deliberative in their judgments, self-governed people do not seek war. Germany must be demoralized and demoralized if the world is to be made safe.

"The Atlantic has been contracted by the submarine, the flying machine and the wireless telegraph. It no longer protects America. The first thing we must do is to raise the money to equip our armies and put them in the field, and to extend credit to the great nations of Europe which are cooperating with us. The least that those of you who cannot fight upon the battlefield can do is to supply the means that will enable the Government to give our soldiers the arms with which they can fight, to supply them with everything that will make them effective units.

"If we fight commensurately with our organized power, we shall shorten this war and save innumerable human lives and incalculable treasure. We ought to be glad to make the necessary sacrifices of property to enable those who are willing to give their lives for America to fight with all their power and all their valor.

"Wars involve sacrifices of property as well as of life. The poor man has only his life and liberty to fight for, but the rich man has his property as well as his life and liberty to fight for.

"No true American should hesitate to buy this safe security in the world, this mortgage upon the honor of the American people and upon all the wealth of the United States, \$250,000,000. It is the very least service that any citizen can render to his Government. The only thing that could stop prosperity would be the refusal of the people to support the reasonable measures of taxation that are needed, and to buy the bonds of the Government.

"Let it not be said that on the 15th day of June, which is bond subscription day, there were fewer men and women in America willing to invest their dollars in the safest security on earth for the cause of liberty than there were gallant men who registered on June 5 to fight in the cause of liberty."

WHAT EXAMINING GUARD HAS TO DO

By a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One can get accustomed to anything, even the monotony of war as waged in Macedonia, and though only a junior subaltern I had been serving for more than nine months with my battalion on the Salonika front, so that my existence was a calm and contented one. I had grown thoroughly to understand my platoon and knew precisely whose kit required constant checking and whose letters needed vigilant censorship, the principal duties of a regimental officer during a period of "rest." I was, however, rudely awakened from this placid life, by a message from the adjutant ordering me to depart with a sergeant and 12 men to a certain spot to act as "examining guard." I was informed that an interpreter would meet me there.

I cannot say that I was pleased, and I hated leaving my platoon. My fellow subalterns gave me but little consolation, for the Lewis gun and bomb specialists were haughtily contemptuous of such a commonplace duty, while those who, like myself, merely commanded platoons and adjutants no special accomplishments or exalted loudly because such a lonely and tedious task had not fallen to their lot. The only comfort I got came from my company commander. Seeing that I was depressed he took me aside and said, "Look here, you needn't think this job you've got is a sort of booby prize or that we're dissatisfied with you. Though you're very junior as far as rank is concerned, you've been with us longer than some of the other boys, and the C. O. knows that he can trust you by yourself. After all it is a show of your own and you wouldn't have been given it unless we knew that you would keep the men up to the mark and maintain the credit of the battalion." This put a slightly better aspect on things, but I did not feel particularly cheery when I and my small party left camp followed by a pack mule loaded with the men's

blankets and bivouac sheets and my scanty kit.

After 12 miles trek across country we reached the appointed place, where we found the subaltern of the Divisional Cyclist Company, who we had come to relieve. He showed me the guard house, a tumbledown relic of the Turkish occupation. It had two rooms, one of which I allotted to the guard, while I occupied the other myself. While the rest of the men pitched their bivouacs behind the hut, the subaltern took me to look at the water supply and explained my duties: "You mount the guard daily, and inspect it once by day and once by night. You make your sentries inspect the passes of every one not in an organized unit who goes past the post. This month the passes are pink: the A. P. N. L. of C. will let you know when the color's changed. 'Do I look at officer's passes as well? You should do so, but it's as well to exercise discretion. A major-general in a hurry doesn't particularly relish having his car stopped. With subalterns and captains you're quite safe.' "And what do you do with yourself the rest of the time?" "Oh, anything you like. Collect butterflies or learn the language. Christoforos, the interpreter, messes with the men, but he loves talk. You'll have plenty of leisure to spend with him. Well, I think that's all. So long."

In a few minutes he and his men had pedaled away in a cloud of sunlit dust and I was left to my own devices. It did not take me long to settle down, and I found the work by no means uninteresting. The road was one of the main thoroughfares by which our armies were supplied, and a constant stream of traffic passed along it. Convoys of motor ambulances rolled down the road, filled with wounded, while drafts of lorries churned up the dust, bearing supplies and munitions up to the front line. Every day one of these stopped to drop our rations and occasionally an old paper, or wildly fantastic rumor, but except for this we were completely cut off from the world and the war.

The work was not arduous. The natives gave little trouble, for Macedonia understands war from bitter experience and does not chafe at the restrictions imposed by it. The word "pass" was quickly learnt and understood, and the only occasions on which trouble was caused was when an out-of-date pass had not been renewed. Even this was quickly adjusted, and as my predecessor had prophesied I had plenty of time on my hands. At first I endeavored to learn Greek, but my efforts were frustrated by the fact that Christoforos would insist on talking English. He had spent three years in Cardiff, which he described as "a beautiful city indeed," and his English had a strong Welsh flavor, but he was immensely proud of it. It soon palled, however, and not being versed in etymology, I took up cooking as a hobby. Even before my researches with Christoforos, I had learnt the one Greek word universally known throughout the British Army, "avgas," or eggs. By dint of buying these from passing hawkers, and with the aid of ration cheese, I soon became able to concoct most savory messes, and I was looking forward to the gourd and eggplants coming into season when I received orders to rejoin my unit.

It is decreed that anyone who adapts himself to circumstances in one place shall immediately be transferred to another. This is one of the minor horrors of war.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL EXERCISES

Bishop William Lawrence is to give the principal address at the graduating exercises of the Roxbury Latin School, which will be held on Friday, June 15. Other speakers will be Robert Halliwell Gardner, the new president of the board of trustees; Dr. James De Normandie, the retiring president; and the Rev. Miles Hanson, who has succeeded Dr. De Normandie at the First Church in Roxbury. The annual founders day exercises will be held tomorrow evening at the old First Church in John Eliot Square. The address will be on John Eliot, founder of the school.

To aid in the movement of increasing the nation's food production and to promote good fellowship, clean sport, efficient scouting and personal responsibility, a camp will be conducted during the summer near the township of Dover. While placing special emphasis upon agricultural work the camp will be like that of regular summer camps for boys with sports of all kinds and the usual camp activities.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE

At the first executive meeting following the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, the committee canvassing the returns from the preferential ballot reported the following officers elected: President, Lewis J. Johnson; first vice-president, John S. Codman; second vice-president, Charles H. Porter; treasurer, Judd Dewey; secretary, Franklin Blake; executive committee, Robert E. Blakeslee, Robert B. Capon, James R. Carrel, Stuart Chase, William L. Garrison Jr., John R. Nichols, Henry D. Nunn, Alexander Mackendrick. The league advocates the raising of war revenues by the taxation of increasing land values, thus relieving the burden upon industry, inasmuch as land values are created solely by the nation as a nation and are its natural source of revenue.

GERMANS COME UNDER GUARD SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Three hundred and twenty-two officers and men of the crew of the German cruiser Cormoran, which was sunk outside the harbor of Guam to prevent its seizure by the United States when war was declared, arrived as prisoners of war at a California port on Friday. Fifty marines were in charge of the Germans.

GERMAN STUDY IS OPPOSED

Cincinnati Has Citizens League on Foreign Languages to Campaign Against Teaching of Tongue of Foe in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Citizens League on Foreign Languages in the Elementary Schools has been organized in Cincinnati as a result of the agitation to abolish the teaching of German in the public schools. A number of prominent men are the organizers. This is the first organized effort made, although the Board of Education has been urged by private citizens to take up the abolition of German instruction.

It is argued that the cost of teaching German is excessive; that it tends to perpetuate German ideals and weakens the Americanism of the schools. It is held the German representation on the School Board is too large, three of the five members being Germans. The new league announces its principles as follows: "We are unalterably opposed to the teaching of any foreign language in the elementary schools and are therefore in favor of the elimination of the German language, which is the only foreign language now taught, and for these reasons: That the teaching of German is a misuse of public money; that it is a discrimination against other foreign speaking fellow citizens; that it retards the progress of all pupils in the acquisition of the language of the nation; and chiefly that it tends to create an un-American spirit."

GREETERS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO COUNTRY

Two resolutions were passed yesterday at the last business session of the seventh annual convention of the Greeters of America, held at the Copple-Plaza Hotel, one declaring "absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States," and pledging "undivided support to the pronounced policy of the President," and the other asking that a "hotel course" be made a part of the curriculum of the various universities throughout the United States. Portland, Or., was chosen as the next convention city.

Leroy D. Moulton presided at the official dinner last night, which 250 delegates and their women attended. Brief addresses were made by R. D. McFadden of Omaha, the newly elected president, E. E. Pitts, the retiring president, and others. Officers elected besides Mr. McFadden were: R. E. Gould of New Hampshire and F. T. Shanley of California, vice-presidents; D. S. Warner of Colorado, secretary; D. F. Sears of Colorado, treasurer.

The Greeters will close their convention today with a sightseeing trip down Boston Harbor, stopping at Nantasket for dinner and field sports.

GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, Harvard '87, has been named editor of the Harvard Graduates Magazine to succeed William R. Castle Jr., '00, who has resigned his position to take up Red Cross work. Mr. Howe is the present editor of the Alumni Bulletin and will combine the editorial work of both publications next year.

HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL

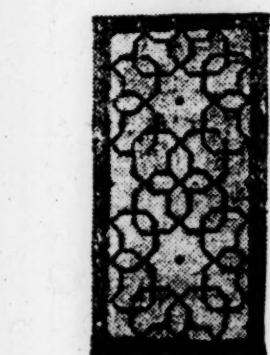
A sum of more than \$25,000 has been raised to establish the Francis Greenwood Peabody professorship in

East India

Druggets

A Complete Stock

Direct importations, through long-established connections with the native makers in Bangalore, result in a stock of sizes and patterns probably unequalled in Boston today.



Size	Price	Size	Price
9x12	\$2.50	3x3	\$3.00
8x10	\$2.50	3x1.6	\$3.00
10x14	\$2.50	3x1.8	\$3.00
6x9	\$2.50	3x1.5	\$3.00
3x6	\$2.50	3x9	\$3.00
2.3x5.0	\$2.50	3x12	\$3.00

Patterns from two to ten designs in each size noted above.

Colors—Greens, blues, browns, natural grounds, some with red, black and yellow figures.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West

the Harvard Divinity School. The professorship is established in honor of Francis G. Peabody '69, Plummer professor of Christian morals, emeritus, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham '86 of Boston, in writing in their hope that the fund may be augmented until it is sufficient to provide for a full professorship, but until such an aggregate is secured the contributors wish the fund to be used "for someone of less rank than a professor" and to promote the best interests of the school.

TRAINING CAMP PLANS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Final arrangements are now practically complete for the intensive training camp to be held at Williams College during the summer. Besides undergraduates, alumni and prospective freshmen of Williams, undergraduates of other colleges and preparatory school men intending to enter other colleges than

Williams in September will be eligible for admission until the quota is filled. The camp will probably be under the direction of Capt. T. N. Gimpelring, Thirty-fourth Infantry, who has been professor of military science and tactics at Williams College. He will be aided by Sergt. J. N. Cru, to secure whose services the Administration is now petitioning the French authorities. Applications for admission should be addressed to the treasurer of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and must be received before June 19.

AMERICANIZATION TO BE CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Americanization celebrations in a dozen community centers of the city on the Fourth of July are being planned by a committee directing Americanization work in Chicago. The advantages of citizenship in the United States are to be emphasized, together with democracy,

Thresher Bros.

"The Specialty Silk Store"

New Thresher Buildings
15-17-19 Temple Place
Through to 41 West Street

Announce the First

June Clearance Sale

In Our New Buildings

And we intend to make it the most memorable one in point of value giving of all previous sales in our history.

Silks, Spool Silks, Georgette Crepe, Silk Nets, Chiffons, Velvets
Corduroys, Wool Dress Goods, Millinery, Waists, Silk Petticoats

NOTE—Owing to the extremely low prices that obtain during this sale every purchase must be considered final. All mail orders must be accompanied by CASH sufficient to cover purchase and cost of mailing, any balance will be returned immediately. Positively No Exchanges, Credits, Reservations or C. O. D.s.

5th FLOOR

SILKS

5th FLOOR

SILK REMNANTS

Double width silk remnants. Lengths are from 1 yard to 5 yards. Usual retail price \$1.00 to \$3.00 yard. All at one price, namely, yard. 75c
(Quantities limited to each customer. No mail orders.)

27-Inch White and Black Jap Silks. Retail value 55c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....38c

27-Inch Imported White All-Silk Shanghai Duck, guaranteed to wash perfectly. Retail value 89c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....55c

32-Inch Imported Striped Tub Silks. Retail value \$1.25. June Clearance Sale, yd. 65c

36-Inch Imported White Washable Habutai Silks, made in Japan on hand looms. Sold in retail stores at, yard, 89c; \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$1.75. Our June Clearance Sale Prices, yd. 18c, 58c, 78c, 95c, \$1.15

36-Inch Black "Oriental" Waterproof India Silks, made in Japan and dyed in Lyons. Sold in retail stores at, yard, 89c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.65, \$2.00. Our June Clearance Sale Prices, yd. 60c, 70c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.35

35-Inch White, Flesh and Black Corsica, made expressly for linings. (Dressmakers take note.) Pure dye, all silk. Retail value \$1.50. Our Great June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.10

40-Inch Georgette Crepe and Chiffon Cloth in wanted colors including white, ivory, flesh and black. Made in France and America. Retail value \$2.00. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.15

40-Inch Satin Striped Georgette Crepe. Were \$3 yd. June Clearance Sale Price, \$1.38

5th FLOOR

DRESS GOODS

5th FLOOR

SHORT LENGTHS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, ranging from 5 to 8 yards. Retail value 45c to 75c per yard. All at one price, yard. 25c

54-Inch Colored Serges, in a good range of colors. Retail value \$2.50 per yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.60

54-Inch Imported All Wool Black and White Checks. Retail value \$2.50 per yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.65

54-Inch All Wool Cream Serge. Retail value \$2.50 per yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.75

54-Inch All Wool Navy Blue Serge. Retail value \$2.00 per yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.55

54-Inch Imported Striped Mohair, in navy blue and black. Retail value \$2.00 per yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.15

54-Inch Silk and Wool Poplins. Retail value \$1.50 yard. June Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.10

4th FLOOR

PETTICOATS

4th FLOOR

Genuine Yosan Silk Petticoats, made in a good tailored model, colors White, with American Beauty Stripe, Rose with Black and White Stripe, Cerise with Black Stripes, Purple with White Stripes, Shadow Lawn Green with Black Stripes, White with Black Stripes, Old Rose with Lavender Stripes, Old Rose with Black and White Stripes, also plain colors in Gold, Chartreuse, Blue, Magenta. Real value \$7.50. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$2.95
(Not over two to any one Customer)

Mail Orders Filled
as long as
lots last EXCEPT
on Remnants

Thresher Buildings

15-17-19 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Through to 41 West Street

Philadelphia Store, 1322 Chestnut Street

Private Exchange
Branch 6480
connects
all Departments

4th FLOOR

MILLINERY

4th FLOOR

Trimmed Hats, very latest shapes. All colors and black and white. Former prices \$5.00 to \$7.00. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$1.95

Trimmed Hats, a large variety of charming and beautiful hats. Lisle braid, Milan Hemp and Leghorns. These hats are trimmed with flowers, wings and ribbon. Former prices \$8.00 to \$12.00. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$5.00

Untrimmed Hats. Lisle, Hemp and Milan straw. All colors and black and white. Former prices \$1.50 to \$5.00. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$2.95

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS. Horsehair braid Lisle—Leghorns and Hemp straws. Former prices \$5.00 to \$8.50. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$2.95

Flowers, all fresh new goods. Former prices 50c to \$1.50. June Clearance Sale Price.....25c

Odd Lot of Flowers, Wings and Fancy Feathers. June Clearance Sale Price to close.....25c

4th FLOOR

WAISTS

4th FLOOR

Odd Lot of Waists in Voile, Striped Wash Silk, Taffeta and White China Silk. Were \$2.95 to \$5.75. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$1.95

Voile, Batiste, Lawn, Linen and Colored Ormandie Waists, in a large variety of plain and lace trimmed models. Were \$2.95 to \$7.50. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$2.65

Waists of Voile, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, White China Silk, Chiffon and Lace. Were \$3.95 to \$7.50. June Clearance Sale.....\$2.95

Broken Lot of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists, in a large assortment of styles and colors. Were \$5.00 to \$10.00. June Clearance Sale Price.....\$3.95

120 Hand Embroidered and Beaded Georgette Crepe Waists, in white, flesh and good suit shades taken from our regular stock at \$7.50 to \$17.50 and marked half price or less in our June Clearance Sale, namely.....\$3.95 to \$8.95

"POTATO PEN" IS NEW DISCOVERY

Kansas City Man From Chance
Inspection of Cellar Potato
Pile Invents Outdoor System
of Planting to Increase Crop

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Forty-two bushels of potatoes in the season of 1916 from a plot of ground only 8 feet square, or an equivalent of over 28,000 bushels to the acre of ground space used, was the feat of R. E. Hendricks, a resident of Kansas City, Mo., says H. M. George in the Free Press.

This achievement was made possible by the use of an entirely new and original method which, when generally introduced, promises not only to revolutionize the potato growing industry throughout the world but to solve the problem of an untiring source of cheap food supply for the nations of the earth.

Mr. Hendricks had often watched the potato pile in the cellar bin, which every spring sent out its shoots through every possible crack and crevice. Sometimes these sprouts would crawl out along the floor a distance of seven feet in order to reach the light. From this beginning he conceived the idea that if this pile was removed out into the open and given soil and fertilizer, the potatoes would grow and multiply.

Three years ago he built what he called a "potato pen," which was nothing more or less than a huge potato hill, the sides of which were supported by a loosely constructed inclosure, built after the fashion of an old rail fence. Within this inclosure, only 8x8 feet in size, he planted his potatoes in thin layers of dirt and dressing, piling one layer on another until the pen was eight feet high. The "potato pen" became a mound of green. He had found that his potatoes not only grew better than they did in the cellar but that at the digging time he was able to harvest 40 bushels of as fine potatoes as are grown anywhere. The following year he got 32 bushels in the same sized pen, and last year the total of 42 bushels.

Up to this time Mr. Hendricks has conducted his experiments unknown to but a few of his most intimate associates, but owing to the present food shortage, and the nation-wide campaign to speed up food production, he decided to give up his discovery for the free use of people everywhere.

The details of the construction and management of these "potato pens," as described by Mr. Hendricks, outline a plan by which anyone having access to a plot of ground no larger than a flower-bed can raise all the potatoes needed for an average family for a whole year. The potato pens may be built eight feet wide by any length, just so they are built strong enough to keep the sides from spreading. Most any kind of good stout material can be used. If light lumber or boards are used the pen may be braced through the center with wires. Rich earth must be on hand in sufficient quantities to fill the pen to the top.

The potato pen is built 6x8 feet, inside measurement, and is 6 feet high. The pen is built as each layer is placed and planted. You can use 1x6 inch boards for the ends and sides, leaving a 2½-inch space between the boards for the potato sprouts to come through. Start the pen with a six inch layer of dirt. Then mark off the plot a foot apart each way, allowing six inches of space for dirt all around between the outer row of potatoes and the inside of the pen. Plant a potato seed at every cross line or intersection of the plot, eight hills to the layer of dirt. Then put an inch or two of dressing over the potatoes and sprinkle good with water. Then lay six inches more of dirt, mark off as before, plant, use dressing and water again. Repeat this operation with enough layers to fill the pen to the top. To keep the dirt from falling out of the pen as the layers are placed, draw up old straw or hay against the cracks and crevices.

As the pen rises, place on the fourth layer of dirt in the center of one side, about two feet above the ground, a "moist tester." This is made of any piece of timber about the size of the arm, a piece of 4x4-inch by 3 feet long, placed so it will protrude from the pen about a foot. After the potatoes have been planted three weeks loosen the tester, pull out and run your hand in to determine the moisture. By so doing you will know how much water to use on the pen. After the tester has been once removed this can be repeated once or twice a week. Watch the tester and keep the dirt in proper condition.

The pen should be near a water supply so that it can be well watered during dry weather. It should be watered from the top about twice a week unless rainfall is sufficient. The "moist tester" will always enable the grower to determine the proper moisture conditions. The top layer of dirt should be sloped gently toward the center so the ground will absorb and not shed rain, but care should be taken that mud be prevented from forming on top and baking to a crust. When the earth is dry the mound should be sprinkled on the top and sides.

The potato vines will grow to the top and sides of the pen (the nearest way to the light), emerging through the crevices and concealing the timbers with a coat of green. When the potatoes are matured the pen may be taken down, the potatoes rolled out of the thin covering with a rake, and the material, dirt and dressing saved and used again and again.

Potato pens may be started as early and as late as possible, giving potatoes 90 days to mature, except the early ones. The usual time of planting potatoes in the North is from March to June, but under this method the potatoes may be planted much later than

is possible under open field conditions, where the factor of hot, dry weather must always be taken into consideration. With irrigation and every possible condition of good potato growing—moisture, ventilation and drainage—always under his control, the grower is practically certain of his crop.

SCHOOL CENTER FOOD LECTURES

In connection with the campaign for food conservation a series of lectures on that subject will be given at the several school centers during June by the Home and School associations of the schools and the Women's Municipal League. The first lesson will be on canning, the second on the fireless cooker, cereals, brown bread and meats; the third on the iceless refrigerator, dried fruits and vegetables and the fourth on the meatless dinner and breakfast. They will be given at the East Boston School Center on Wednesday afternoons; Dorchester on Thursday evenings; West Roxbury on Friday evenings; Oliver Hazard Perry School for South Boston on Tuesday evenings; High School of Practical Arts for Roxbury on Wednesday evenings; the Charlestown High School on Thursday evenings; Elihu Greenwood School for Hyde Park on June 14, 21, 28 and 29.

The Roxbury School center announcements for next week are as follows: June 12, Sunbeam Club, entertainment in auditorium and assembly in the gymnasium. June 13, annual meeting of Home and School Association, center social, military whist, cooking. June 14, reception to Roxbury Home Guard. June 15, all star night.

COMING LECTURES

June 9 to 15 inclusive

MONDAY

Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "Fifteen Ways of Preparing Rice," at a food demonstration under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and the Boston Safety Committee, at Timothy Smith's store, 229-231 Washington Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

C. S. Say will deliver a food lecture on "Meat Curing," veal, lamb and side of beef, at Gilchrist's, at 3:30.

TUESDAY

Miss Gertrude A. Kennedy and Dr. Hyman Greene will deliver a lecture on "Children's Meals," at Timothy Smith's store at 3 p. m.

Miss Alice Bradley of the Farmer's School of Cooking will talk on "Balanced Menus," at the last of a series of lectures given by the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, at 585 Boylston Street, at 3 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Lecture on "The Economical Use of Fats and Homemade Soap," by Miss Wiggin, at Gilchrist's, at 3:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Miss Bradley will talk on "Buying the Total Food Material Necessary for Six People for a Day," at Timothy Smith's store, 229-231 Washington Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Miss Marion C. Nichols will deliver a lecture on "Civil Service Reform" under the auspices of the Women's Industrial Circle and Suffrage League, at the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY

"The Penalty of Ignorant Buying," will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Paul T. Cherington to be given at the Business Women's Club, 141 Bowdoin Street, at 8 o'clock.

REGULATION BY GOVERNMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Retail grocers and butchers in this city are opposed to food speculation and hoarding and in favor of regulation by the Government to curb those practices, according to Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures.

Reports by his inspectors indicate that the retailers believe foodstuff supply is abundant and that Government regulation would reduce prices. The commissioner is convinced that speculation is the chief cause of the high prices, and that Federal control sufficiently firm to wipe out speculation will cut prices lower than they have been in this city since the beginning of the European war.

TWO NEW TRAINING CAMP SITES CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chillicothe, O., and Petersburg, Va., have been added to the list of cantonment sites approved. Those previously announced are Ayer, Mass., Wrightstown, N. J., Atlanta, Ga., American Lake, Wash., and Columbia, S. C.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10. Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10. Huntington Ave. Grounds—Ringling Circus, 7. Keith's—Audubonville, 7:45. Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15. Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tattler's Tale," 8:05. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

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Copies and Enlargements from your old daguerotypes, tintypes, photographs or book plates will be faithfully reproduced and artistic in every detail. We will gladly give you an estimate, either at our studio or by mail.

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Also Photographs and Workmen.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Leave Boston every day, 7:25, 9:15, 10:15, P. M.—12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30.

Sundays: Leave Boston 9:15 A. M. and hourly from 9:15 P. M. then 8:15. Steamers from New's Wharf, Boston.

LIBERTY LOAN WORK PUSHED

New England Committee on Sale
of Bonds Determined to Sell
\$185,000,000 More of the
Bonds Before June 15

Spurred by the statement of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan must now on show double the daily totals so far achieved, if the loan is to be fully subscribed, the workers at the headquarters of the New England committee on the loan attacked their task with new determination this morning.

New England will do its share, they declare. This means that they must sell \$185,000,000 before closing business next Friday, when the loan books will close. This estimate is based upon the totals as shown in the tabulation of subscriptions received up to Thursday afternoon.

The New England Liberty Loan Committee has decided to make public from now on the subscriptions actually received each day from the New England district. No subscription will be counted unless actually filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The comparatively small total of the New England subscriptions may be explained in some measure by the fact that various banks and trust companies still have fairly large amounts in subscriptions which they have not yet turned in, while the amounts received so far probably do not include the subscriptions which the banks will make for their own account.

It is evident, however, the committee has been emphasizing for the past few days, that the small investor is subscribing far more liberally than the large one, and that, to bring this campaign to a successful conclusion men of wealth must do a larger share in subscribing for the loan.

At Fenway Park yesterday afternoon, in 2½ minutes, bonds to the value of \$15,000 were sold to members of the Boston and Detroit American League baseball teams.

Boston players purchased \$7500 of the issue, the remaining \$7500 going to the Detroit men, of which amount Sam Crawford took an even \$5000. E. Frederick Cullen and Robert S. Weeks were the bond salesmen and the ceremony, which took place just before the game, was recorded by a motion picture camera, while the "Killies" provided music.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13, through Albert W. Finlay, representing the Graphic Arts, has purchased \$1000 of Liberty Loan bonds for the union. President Edward M. Martin is a member of the committee handling the loan for the Graphic Arts. The individual members of Boston Typographical Union in the newspaper and commercial offices, have also subscribed liberally to the bond issue. The executive council of the International Typographical Union has instructed the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis to enter its subscription for \$50,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The largest subscription yet reported to the Liberty Loan is that of J. P. Morgan & Co., amounting to \$50,000,000. Although it is believed this city's quota has been raised the campaign is being continued to make up for deficiencies elsewhere.

TROLLEY SERVICE CHANGES

On the Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street lines the summer sched-

ule went into effect today with slight changes in trips. A new night car service will be established on Commonwealth Avenue, between Lake Street and Adams Square, by transfer connections in both directions at Kenmore Street with the present Newton Brighton and Allston night car, leaving Lake Street at 12:43, 1:43 and 2:43 a. m., returning leave Adams Square at 1:15, 2:15 and 3:15 a. m.

SIMMONS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Commencement week begins at Simmons College today with class day exercises on the dormitory campus at 4 p. m., followed by supper on the lawn from 5 to 6 p. m., and step singing from 6 to 7 p. m., the seniors handing the rights of the steps down to the juniors with fitting ceremonies. The entire colonnade will be covered with lavender lilacs with 1917 in white lilacs over the steps. In the evening the Glee Club give a concert followed by a dance.

Five classes of the alumni are holding their reunion this week, '07, '08, '09, '14 and '16. All except 1916 have luncheons today and 1916 has a banquet tonight. All the alumni will have a picnic tomorrow at Marblehead Neck. Miss Ava Bassett '14 is in charge of the alumni reunions.

Tomorrow the baccalaureate service will be held in the Harvard Church, Brookline, at 4 p. m. After the service supper will be served on the campus to the seniors and their friends by Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons. A special step singing will follow at which the alumni will serenade the seniors. Commencement exercises will take place Monday at 11 a. m.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAR RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standardization of war relief work is advocated by the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Merchants Association, which during the past 2½ years has received inquiries concerning upwards of 150 war relief organizations. Investigation has certified more than 60 of them as bona fide organizations doing good work, but under present conditions all contributors are advised to exercise the utmost care in making certain that his money reaches an organization of standing.

Many organizations which could not be investigated with thoroughness were obviously bona fide. Still another considerable group were found to be beyond question either fraudulent or operated primarily for the benefit of the promoters. The situation has been complicated by the fact that some of the good organizations, hard pressed for money, have made use of solicitors on commission and expensive entertainments as a means of raising it.

FOODS TO BE CANNED FREE OF CHARGE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Due to efforts of the canning committee of the Food Preparedness Association here, arrangements have been made with the Alabama Marketing & Canning Company whereby a new plant will be installed in Birmingham of sufficient capacity to can without expense all surplus foods that may be offered.

The canning company will bear all expense of operating the factory, labor, supervision, fuel, etc., while the citizens who have fruits or vegetables to can will furnish the raw material, cans, cases and labels. One-fourth of the finished product is the share of the company, three-fourths the share of the grower.

ITALIANS PLAN FOR CELEBRATION

Anniversary of Occupation of
Rome by Kingdom of Italy to
Be Observed Under Auspices
of the Sons of Sicilian Vespers

Italians of Greater Boston are planning an unusual celebration for Sept. 16, in memory of the long struggle of the Kingdom of Italy and the Papal power, which culminated in the occupying of Rome by the Kingdom on Sept. 20, 1870. As the 20th falls on Thursday, a day most of the Italians are engaged in labor, it was decided to hold the celebration on the 16th, which comes on a Sunday. The Society of the Sons of the Sicilian Vespers, with John Oddo as president, is in charge of the arrangements.

The celebration is to be duo in character," said Mr. Oddo. "These Italians," he continues, "will not only celebrate the event of 1870, but also show the Government of the United States that they are loyal in this crisis. Three companies of Home Guard are being formed from among the Italians. One is composed chiefly of Italians residing in the North End, while the other two are made up of members of the Society of the Sons of the Sicilian Vespers."

It is planned to hold a parade, with the various local Italian societies taking part. Members of the Masonic Fraternity will be invited to participate, and also several companies of the Home Guard, in which various nations are represented. More than 700 persons will be in line as now planned. Those in the procession will also include the three companies made up entirely of Italians.

The parade is to start at Russell Hall, where the society holds its meetings, and proceed to the Old North Church, where the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be honored. The throng will be addressed by William Lawrence, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Massachusetts, and the Rev. William H. Dewart, rector of Christ Church (Episcopal). Invitations to speak will also be extended to Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

While France was at war with Prussia in 1870, King Victor Emmanuel addressed a letter to Pius IX, asking him in the name of religion and peace to accept Italian protection instead of the temporal power, to which the Pope replied he would yield only to force. On Sept. 11, 1870, General Cadorna, at the head of the King's troops entered the papal territory followed by thousands of Roman exiles.

On the 20th the Italians began the attack and by the next day the entire papal territory was occupied by the Italian troops. At the plebiscite there was 133,681 votes cast for union and 1507 against it. In July 1872, King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome and declared it the capital of Italy. As one historian says: "Thus, after a struggle of more than half a century, in spite of apparently insuperable obstacles, the liberation and the unity of Italy was accomplished."

TUFTS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

MEDFORD, Mass.—Necessarily shortened by the enlistment of more than 100 students, the program of the Tufts College Commencement season bears witness that the class of 1917 will make the best of the situation.

The original plan for commencement was to have Class Day, Alumni Day, Baccalaureate Sunday and Commencement Day from the 15th to the

18th of June. Now, however, the regular exercises of Class Day, have been suspended, and while alumni are expected in as large numbers as formerly, the day will not be observed officially.

The commencement will start Sunday June 17, with baccalaureate sermon at 5 p. m. in Goddard chapel by Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, D. D., LL. D., chaplain. The program of Commencement Day, June 18, has not been materially changed. The Auditorium exercises will be conducted in the chapel and Ballou Hall at 10:30, followed by luncheon at 12:30 in Eaton Hall and the Jackson Gymnasium. At 3 p. m. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will give an address in the chapel. A reception at the home of President Hermon C. Bumpus will follow at 4 with an alumni meeting at 5 in Eaton Hall. Music will be furnished during the day by the Salem Cadet Band.

BOSTON COUNCIL MASONS CELEBRATE

A special assembly of the Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters was held in Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon and evening in celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Boston Council. Men high in the ranks of the Masonic fraternity participated in the exercises, which began early in the afternoon and concluded with a banquet and a concert in the evening.

At the opening of the exercises, Most Illustrious William H. Odell, grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, and his suite were received, and among others present were Right Eminent Samuel D. Sherwood, grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Most Excellent Arthur D. Prince, grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch chapter of Massachusetts, and Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, grand master of Masons in Massachusetts. Dr. Frederick W. Himilton, grand secretary, gave a historical address, and William T. H. Slater, associate chaplain, read the centennial poem.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the United States and British governments by which recruiting in the United States for the British forces, including the Canadian expeditionary force, will be carried on through the British recruiting mission of which Brig.-Gen. A. W. White is the head.

Under these arrangements persons in the United States who are not natural born or naturalized citizens of that country, and who wish to enlist in the British or Canadian military forces, may apply at the nearest United States recruiting office.

Upon being found fit they will be provided with transportation to New York, and those who desire to join the forces of the Dominion will receive further transportation to whichever is the nearest of the following points: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

IMMEDIATE WAR TIME PROHIBITION FOR NATION URGED

Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston Sends a Plea to President Wilson

Immediate wartime prohibition in the United States is urged by the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston, in communications which have been sent to President Wilson and United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, by the president of the association, Mrs. Ernest A. Codman. The appeal to the President and the Massachusetts senators to "do all in your power to bring about national war prohibition" resulted from the action of the executive committee of the association in adopting resolutions favoring the elimination of the liquor traffic.

In the communications the association declares that "the experience of our 90 nurses, who visited 14,970 patients last year, keeps vividly before us the evil effects of drink, physically and socially, at the best of times," and the association believes that the harmful results arising from the use of intoxicants will be greatly increased because of the added temptation to drink resulting from "the abnormal social conditions" accompanying the war.

In calling thousands of young men together "in the unnatural life of concentration camps," the association holds that the Government is assuming a great responsibility and that proposed measures of protecting restricted areas about the camps will prove ineffective. On this point the communications say: "We understand that efforts are being made by the Government to keep the camp zones free from drink, but we are convinced that prohibition in such restricted areas cannot meet the problem."

The association further declares that, in addition to protecting the troops, the Government owes no less a duty to the civilian population and that the men and women at home who must shoulder increased burdens "in the effort to fill the place of those at the front should be safeguarded likewise from the mental, moral and physical deterioration which drink produces."

In conclusion the communications say: "At this time, when the country depends for its safety on the most efficient service of each citizen, we urge national war prohibition as the preventive health measure which should be immediately adopted."

STOCKHOLDERS ASSENT TO FREIGHT RATE PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroads' plea for a 10 per cent freight rate advance was supported before the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday by witnesses representing \$17,000,000,000 of invested railway capital. These holders of securities recently organized to oppose the protesting shippers.



"I Never Saw a Rush In the Pray Store"

GOOD REASON—they are not encouraged. We prefer a quiet, even tread of business, in which nobody is jostled and everybody has every opportunity to view everything carefully and relatively. Among other things we desire Pray patrons to have ample time for comparing Pray prices with those of the "rush stores," values considered.

ORIENTAL RUGS—While we welcome and serve well all who visit our Oriental rug salons, the favored Pray method of dispensing these rugs is to have one of our experts view the rooms to be rugged and assist with his advice. This service is rounded out by our sending with the adviser a group of Oriental rugs, so that he may know undoubtedly which are best suited to surroundings. For such unique service no charge whatever is made.

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS—Perhaps second on the list of Pray rug specialties are these. We have been fortunate in recent importations, and stocks remind us of good old peace days. The best of it is, prices remain reasonable. They range from \$6.50 for rug 3x6 to \$40 for 9x12, with three intermediates.

John H. Pray & Sons Company

646 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St., Boston

One Dollar Each Week Will Buy a LIBERTY BOND

PATRIOTISM

SAVING AND SERVING UNCLE SAM

GOOD AS GOLD NON-TAXABLE

SAFETY

WEEKLY PAY- MENT PLAN

Prove your patriotism by enlisting your dollars in the service of your country. Opportunity is extended everyone, to buy a Liberty Bond. One dollar with your application and one dollar each week, for forty-nine weeks, buys a \$50 Bond.

This dollar saved each week and which you might otherwise spend, needlessly, will encourage thrift; form the basis for your future savings, and enable you to serve your country. Patriotism and prudence both demand that you purchase Liberty Bonds.

Liberty Bonds are a gilt edge Government security, good as gold, and may be turned into cash at any time. 3½% interest—paid twice yearly; exempt from all taxes.

No investment in the world is safer. Secured by all the wealth and resource of the United States of America.

The easy payment plan places Liberty Bonds within the reach of every man, woman and child.

\$1 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures \$50 Bond
\$2 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures \$100 Bond
\$10 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures \$500 Bond

Greater Boston Savings Banks

are prepared and willing to give further information and receive applications for Liberty Bonds on cash or weekly payment basis. This service is free of all charge.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BRIGHTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
ELIOT SAVINGS BANK,
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
GROVE HALL SAVINGS BANK,
HOME SAVINGS BANK,
HYDE PARK SAVINGS BANK,

INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN ROXBURY AND ITS VICINITY,
NORTH END SAVINGS BANK,
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
SOMERVILLE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
SOUTH BOSTON SAVINGS BANK,
SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS,
SUMNER SAVINGS BANK,
UNION INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,
WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK.

SIXTH'S RECRUITS ENCAMP SUNDAY

Col. Warren E. Sweetser to
Transfer Headquarters to
Regiment's Camp on Shores of
Farm Pond, Framingham

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, commander of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., is to transfer his headquarters tomorrow from the South Army to the regiment's recruit camp on the shores of Farm Pond, Framingham, where the new men will receive intensive drill for the next six weeks. Tomorrow will be spent by the recruits in making camp, and training will begin Monday morning. Meanwhile the regimental recruiting forces are making every effort to obtain the 150 more men needed to bring the unit to war strength.

The first battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps broke camp this noon at Wakefield Rifle Range and started the march back to Cambridge. The range will be occupied next week by the second battalion and the week of June 18 by the third battalion. Excellent results in the new machine gun practice were obtained yesterday.

Starting Monday, recruiting rallies for the Marine Corps will be held on the Common each noon for a week. For the first one, a marine band and a detachment of marines will escort a detachment of the Grand Army, under Col. J. Payson Bradley, to the Common. Each night there will be band concerts and speeches in Scollay Square at a bandstand opposite the Marine Corps headquarters. The recruiting station will be kept open till midnight.

Boston Naval District enlisted 256 men for the office week just ended. Yesterday it enlisted only nine, while the Army sent 50 men to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The Navy accepted eight out of 24 applicants and the Army took 29 men, 12 of them at the Common tents. The Marine Corps passed four out of 27 applicants. The Fourth Reserve Engineer Regiment signed up 12. A few more cooks are needed in this regiment.

Thirty-five more were signed up for Canadian regiments yesterday at Captain McNally's headquarters, 3 Tremont Row.

At the Klitties' recruiting meeting in Chelsea City Hall at 7 o'clock last evening two enlistments were made and others promised. The Klitties' band gave a musical program and addresses were made by Col. Guthrie, Captain Goodenrath and Private J. E. Kerr of Boston of the Klitties, and Charles E. Walsh of the Spanish War Veterans. Timothy W. Kelley of East Boston, senior vice-department commander of the Spanish War Veterans, presided.

Klitties Recruit on Common

A special tent for the recruiting party of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion was opened on the Common today. At the close of the noon rally and the New Brunswick Klitties' concert the recruiting officers announced that 20 recruits had been received today, making slightly over 200 since recruiting began in Boston last Monday. A Canadian flag will be raised over the tent probably Monday and either Wednesday or Thursday evenings the Scottish clans in Boston will hold a farewell mass meeting to the recruits for the New Brunswick battalion in Tremont Temple.

Last Warning to Germans

Owing to the fact that many German subjects have not yet registered, warning was issued today that unless they are listed before 7 p. m. today at the office of the United States Marshal, Room 101, Post Office Building, they are liable to arrest and internment for the duration of the war.

Recruiting Officer Named

Local agents of the United States Shipping Board announced today that Capt. George W. Brown of Edgartown has been appointed to manage the recruiting office of that board which will open in New Bedford Tuesday. He will secure as many officers for the fleet of boats to be built by this Government as is possible. Captain Brown has been a seaman for 33 years, 35 years of which were spent on square-rigged vessels. He commanded steamers in the Pacific Mail service from San Francisco and Panama for 18 years.

Sailors Transferred

About 500 "bluejackets" have been transferred from Commonwealth Pier in Boston to the fleet during the past week. On Thursday 150 men were sent to fleet duty and on Thursday a similar detachment was ordered to move. Since then a group of 500, the largest ever sent from the pier, has left the "receiving ship." Many members of the patrol squadron have gone to Marblehead.

GIVES DISCHARGED GERMANS WORK

Following the request issued by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, that German subjects be not discharged from their employment just because they are alien enemies, a prominent manufacturer called upon the marshal yesterday and offered to hire all Germans who had complained to the marshal about their discharge. The manufacturer, who is an American, has been strongly in sympathy with the Allies from the outbreak of the war and stated that his offer was merely to assist the marshal in maintaining the public peace, which would be threatened if the hundreds of Ger-

man subjects in this State were discharged from their employment. He needed help, he said, and would hire all whom the marshal approved as desirable workmen.

BONDS TO BE SOLD ON THE COMMON

Mayor Curley announced last night that Liberty Loan bonds are to be sold on the Charles Street mall of Boston Common on Flag Day, June 14. The Mayor is certain that \$1,000,000 will be realized from this popular subscription on that day.

Railway postal mail clerks of New England will hold a Liberty Bond meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Quincy House, Boston, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The trustees of the Boston Firemen's Charitable Association voted \$10,000 of their funds to the Liberty Loan.

The Mendelssohn Singers, an organization with 98 members, belonging to the Boston Y. P. C. U., has accepted the invitation of Mayor Curley to undertake the sale of 1000 \$50 bonds before June 15.

The house-to-house canvass in Medford will begin Monday and is expected to complete that city's quota of \$600,000.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association issued a second call yesterday to the allied leather trades, urging subscriptions to the loan, the circular embodying a personal appeal to the trade from President Harry I. Thayer "to back up our Government to the limit in this vitally important matter of war financing." This circular is also signed by Fred B. Rice, Ernest G. Howes and Frank W. Whitcher, respectively chairman of the shoe trade, leather trade and sub-committees of kindred trades.

New subscriptions announced include General Electric Company for employees, \$535,000; Slater Trust Company, Pawtucket, R. I., \$1,200,000; Copper Range Company, \$1,000,000; Springfield Institution of Savings, \$107,200; Brookline Trust Company, additional, \$114,500; Merchants National Bank, Boston, additional, \$238,200; New Bedford Institutions of Savings, \$150,300; Springfield Safe Deposits & Trust Company, \$623,200; First National Bank, Greenfield, \$335,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., additional, \$1,000,000; George A. Draper, \$1,000,000; Belfast, Me., citizens, \$100,000.

Liberty Bonds are to be the most popular commencement present at Harvard this year, according to present indications. Many seniors have already written home urging that several hundred-dollar bonds would be an acceptable recognition of their winning the Harvard degree and others have received word that their parents have invested in the Liberty Loan for them.

The New England committee has issued the following plans for workers:

Every clergyman in New England is to be called up by telephone and urged to arrange special Liberty Loan exercises for his people on Flag Day, June 14.

In all the cities and towns, at 8 o'clock each morning next week, the fire whistles and bells will send out the signal, "3-7-5-5," which, decoded, will carry to all the citizens the message, "Buy Liberty Bonds today."

Every fraternal organization, corporation, club and other organization is to be requested to call meetings at which the members will be asked to vote to invest the liquid funds in the bonds.

The following is the program outlined for Flag Day, June 14, and the day following, which closes the campaign:

1—At each hour beginning at 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. have the chiming of bells in your district ring "Star Spangled Banner."

2—Banners reading, "Buy Liberty Bonds," to fly from public flagpoles underneath the national flag.

3—Children's day. At the Flag Day exercises in each public school have a bond salesman with subscription blanks, having previously arranged through newspaper publicity to have each parent who can send his child to school Thursday with enough money to pay 2 per cent on a Liberty bond the bond that binds.

4—If flag day exercises are held in schools or elsewhere, arrange to have speakers address audiences on "Liberty Loan Bonds"—Secretary McAdoo's address at Des Moines already sent you will give information.

5—Noonday Meetings—June 14 in all factories. Flag and bond oratory with subscription blanks.

6—This is the maid's day off. Ask through the daily papers each employer of domestic help to give the maid enough to pay 2 per cent on a bond and send her to the bank to make her offering to the country which gives her a larger opportunity. Remember this Liberty bond is the bond that binds.

7—At 6 p. m. have all church bells ring for five minutes to warn all who have not subscribed that the following day will be the last chance. Have full publicity in local papers Thursday, so that people will understand the meaning of the signal.

8—Have all places receiving subscriptions to Liberty bonds remain open until midnight to receive subscriptions.

FRIDAY

Liberty Bonds: Last day—At 8 a. m. sharp have all manufacturing plants and steam locomotives blow their whistles converted for five minutes, closing with the signal "3-7-5-5." To indicate that the last day for subscriptions has arrived.

NEW MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL

JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Theo. G. Bilbo has announced that work upon Mississippi's first industrial school for boys will be started at Columbia within 30 days. A bonus of \$50,000 and a gift of 3000 acres of Marion county land decided the board in favor of Columbia. The last Mississippi Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for this institution.

SUPPLY IS LARGE BUT PRICES HIGH

Fruit and Vegetables More
Abundant Than Last Year,
Says Weekly Review of U. S.
Department of Agriculture

"Supplies of fruits and vegetables are more abundant than last year, except old potatoes and prices are generally higher, except on tomatoes," says the weekly review of markets by the United States Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 5.

The report continues: "The prices of new potatoes continue firm despite increased shipments. A total of 1978 cars of new potatoes were shipped during the week. This is 600 cars more than were shipped during the corresponding week in 1916.

P. o. b. and jobbing prices on new potatoes continued firm during the past week. Cloth-top barrels of Irish Cobbles were reported this morning from Meggett's, S. C., at \$9.50, f. o. b. Bliss Triumph potatoes opened this week 5c-15c a bushel higher, f. o. b. Texas points, than the closing price last week, namely \$2.75 per bushel. Potato shipments are starting from North Carolina with the demand strong and prices firm, even for immature stock. Jobbing prices of South Carolina potatoes continue to advance slightly. Quotations for this week, range from \$10 to \$11 per barrel, an advance of 25c over last week and \$6 per barrel higher than the corresponding time a year ago. Florida shipments of potatoes are about over with the closing prices firm. Jobbing prices on Texas Bliss Triumphs dropped slightly during the middle of the week but opened firm this week at the same level of prices as prevailed last week, namely, \$3.15 to \$3.45 per bushel. The market for North Carolina potatoes opened firm, with sales in jobbing lots at \$10 to \$11 per barrel.

"Shipments of new potatoes during the week of May 29-June 5, inclusive, were 1978 cars, about 250 cars more than the preceding week. Shipments are increasing from Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas. The largest number of cars shipped last week being 559 cars from South Carolina. Shipments from South Carolina are decreasing, while North Carolina shipments are rapidly increasing.

"The strawberry market has been unsettled during the week of May 29-June 5, due to the variable condition of the stock from the producing districts. The f. o. b. price of strawberries from Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware has dropped 2c. to 6c. per quart during the past week. All this year's prices, however, are 5c. to 6c. per quart higher than the prices of the corresponding week last year.

"A heavy supply of home-grown strawberries is now appearing on most of the large markets of the North. Car lot receipts are increasing. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, the quality and condition is variable. Shipments during the past week were 2137 cars, a considerable increase over the previous week.

"Shipments of Texas onions during the past week were 564 cars, 100 cars less than the previous week, but five times more than the corresponding week last year. Most of the markets were oversupplied and prices went lower.

"The Florida tomato season is practically over, both for the East and the West Coast. Shipments of tomatoes during the week of May 31-June 5 inclusive, were 517 cars, which was about the same as for the corresponding week last year. The price is \$1 per carrier less than that of last year and the demand weak.

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by the students of Tufts college for 23 years made its appearance last evening. The book, which is called "Jumbo" after the famous elephant of that name now in the Tufts museum, is the work of a committee appointed by the present senior class, headed by Edward A. Terhune Jr. of Dorchester. It contains pictures, and biographical sketches of all the faculty and undergraduates of Tufts and Jackson, besides sections devoted to the major and minor sports, fraternities, sororities and honorary societies.

RULES OF 1853 TO BE THE BASIS FOR CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

Worcester in a letter to Governor McCall, which latter laid before John L. Bates, president of the convention. Delegates who have expressed an opinion are said to be in favor of proceeding to the business of the convention immediately.

Many of the delegates take the position which Governor McCall has maintained since postponement was first broached at the time the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany early in February, namely, that the work of the convention is one that, under present war conditions, can be carried on about as well in peace times. The precedent of the 1779-1780 Constitutional Convention, which adopted the existing Massachusetts Constitution during war time, and when the enemy was within the territory of the American colonies, is pointed to by the Governor, and those delegates who agreed with his point of view on the subject.

Roger Sherman Hoar, a member of the commission which is compiling data for the Constitutional Convention, desires it to be said in regard to his questioning the wisdom of the convention in subscribing to an oath to support the Constitution, that his letter to Governor McCall on the subject was sent before the convention assembled. It expressed an opinion that it might perhaps be better not to have the delegates take this oath, inasmuch as the only method of constitutional amendment provided for in the Constitution was not the method which it was planned to have the convention follow.

"There would be no point," said Mr. Hoar, in explaining the purport of his letter, "in my sending such a letter after the taking of the oath. Trying to prevent the convention from taking a dangerous step is quite a different matter than questioning the status of the convention after the step has been taken. The former was my duty; the latter would have been none of my business. I am not at all sure that the taking of the oath has done any harm."

The light vote cast, and not his opposition to the initiative and referendum, is given by Albert Minot Chandler, Harvard '00, as the reason for President Lowell's defeat for election to the Constitutional Convention in this week's Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Mr. Chandler also commends Dr. Lowell for his steadily advancing conservatism and for his refusal to adopt every new fad of the populace.

The statement by Mr. Chandler is in the nature of a reply to an opinion expressed in an earlier issue of the Bulletin by another Harvard alumnus that President Lowell's defeat was due largely to his opposition to the initiative and referendum.

REGISTRATION CARD IRREGULARITY CHARGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Fifteen registrars, accused of illegally giving out cards on registration day, are today in custody of the Federal authorities. Federal Agent Garbarino is presenting evidence against the men before the grand jury. The shortage in the registration cards runs into the thousands.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A LIBERTY BOND

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Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

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—It will cover the walls with paper, cretonne or any other material.

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—It will—with no fee or obligation on your part—submit sketches and recommend decorative schemes.

—It has at all times a complete stock of needed materials with experts in charge to advise of their use.
Phone Bench 4000

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—The Shepard staff of interior decorators will submit new and interesting schemes for beautifying the home. They will interpret your thoughts in any form of individual treatment; they will call to offer recommendations or to submit estimates. No contract is too large for our organization; no detail too small to escape our most earnest attention. Artistic work of an unusually high standard wrought out at common-sense prices. Newest ideas recommended in

Draperies—Wall Hangings—Upholstery Work
—Painting—Window Shades—Slip Covers.

—A profusion of Imported and Domestic Cretonnes from the foremost manufacturers in America and Europe. In an endless variety of patterns—25c to \$1.50 per yard.

—English and French Block and Machine Print Linens in a wonderful collection of patterns and colorings. Yard, \$1.00 to \$2.25.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

PARTY LINES BAR WAR MEASURES

Important Legislation Blocked
by Congress Situation—Petty
Disputes Frequent—Debate
on Rivers and Harbors Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The machinery of the House of Representatives is being impeded and important legislation is being blocked because of the fact that party lines are being drawn tighter each day. It is observed by those who have been watching Congress.

The lack of the harmony with which both parties should be working in an effort to dispose of legislation deemed necessary as a part of the war program, has been noted and commented upon. Important issues being superseded by petty wrangles and party disputes. The bill now up for discussion is the annual rivers and harbors bill, carrying this year an appropriation of approximately \$27,000,000. Last year's bill carried \$38,000,000. The bill is an omnibus bill, commonly known as a "pork barrel" measure, and carries appropriations for the improvement of waterways in every state and territory.

Defeat of this bill is indicated by the heated opposition on the part of Republicans and the minority members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, who contend that all the improvement for which the bill carries appropriations could wait until the end of the war, and that the money should be expected upon something which would further the plans of the Government in carrying out the war program.

There are predictions that even if the bill passes the House, it will be defeated by the Senate. It is well remembered that within the last few years the Senate has cut down rivers and harbors bills, which had passed the House, to the extent of over \$100,000,000, and it is believed that because of the present emergency the opposition in senatorial quarters will be given even greater impetus than is usually the case. Chairman Small yesterday told the House that the bill had the approval of Army engineers. He did not say that it had the approval of the Secretary of War or Navy, but that he believed they would approve of it.

House leaders were today unable to agree upon a limit of general debate on the measure, and it is likely that the discussion will be prolonged for several days, as the Democrats appear as equally determined to pass the bill as Republicans are to defeat it.

With the debate on other measures that are really war measures, and which Congress pledged to consider solely during this special session, are pending. It is thought the big administration food bill will be reported out today or Monday. However, when this bill is reported, it is likely that by unanimous consent will be given for immediate consideration of the measure, in which event the rivers and harbors bill would be shelved temporarily.

porarily, and perhaps permanently in so far as the present session is concerned.

The general dam bill, upon motion of Representative Adamson and backed by a House vote, was taken from the hands of the rivers and harbors committee and referred to the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Chairman Dent, of the Military Affairs Committee, failed to get immediate consideration today of the joint resolution that would make this year's annual military appropriations available at once.

Minority Leader Mann objected because too much time had been consumed in consideration of the urgent Deficiency Bill, and he said that as an object lesson in the matter of uncalculated delays, he would object, hoping thereby to teach Senate conferees a lesson that would tend to make them less susceptible to needless delays.

TECH TO DEDICATE TWO NEW FLAGPOLES

One of the features of the graduation and alumni ceremonies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next Tuesday will be the dedication of two new flagpoles in the open courts from which there will be displayed the flags of the United States and Massachusetts.

These poles, gifts from the classes of 1885 and 1892, are erected at the entrances to the Dupont and Lowell courts. They are about 100 feet high, and are of Oregon pine, carefully matched, tipped with gilded finials set in bronze sockets which in turn rest on bases of Indiana limestone. The latter are octagonal in plan and form seats about each pole, raised from the level of the court by granite steps.

The bronze pedestals are admirable in craftsmanship, with embossed designs covering the greater portion of the surface. Winged female figures, conventionalized, and flowering vines and rosettes make up the raised work while incised scrolls relieve the otherwise unornamented portions of the sockets. Lotus-like flutings decorate the base and upper members of the columns and appropriate inscriptions. The pedestals rest on stone bases. Trucks of lignum vitae and porcupine finials in gilded wood, constitute the top-hammer of the poles from which the magnificent flags will be broken out on Tuesday afternoon, with patriotic music and simple ceremonies.

AUTOISTS CASE CONTINUED

The case of Warren Heath, who was arrested yesterday on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and for failing to slow down when told to do so by an officer in the Back Bay, was continued until next Friday in the Municipal Court, Boston, until his claim that he registered in New York last Tuesday has been investigated. When Heath gave his age as 27 years, the judge asked for his military registration certificate which he was unable to produce and the court continued the case until the question of his registration has been decided.

ANOTHER COLLIER ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department was advised today of the arrival of the second American naval collier in French waters.

EXPERT TO SEEK DYES AND FOODS

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden Starts
From New York on Tour
of Investigation in Honduras,
Salvador and Nicaragua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, left some time ago for Central America to make researches as a development of the museum's policy to exert a formative influence on modern industry. The European war has placed the American textile industry largely on its own resources, so far as designs are concerned, since those designs have to a great extent reflected the traditions and example of Paris. Recently an exhibition of figured textiles in the museum conveyed an idea of the success which has attended the introduction of the primitive art motif into modern designing. All the museum's resources and research material have been placed at the disposal of American looms.

Dr. Spinden was to start in Guatemala and travel through western Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, in which countries there are small groups of Indians most interesting for their civilization and culture, but comparatively little known. He will obtain examples of designs, study weaving methods and native costumes, and conduct researches into the dyestuffs used by the native artisans.

Dr. Spinden is also interested in the native food products in these countries, and hopes he may be able to call attention of North Americans to their economic value.

"The war," he says, "will sooner or later compel us to conserve to the last degree our economic strength by the elimination of actual waste in food and by the higher and more scientific use of the materials at hand."

Food habits, he continues, are notoriously fixed, but "great events sweep away prejudices. We have inherited most of our food habits from the Old World and we call wheat bread the 'staff of life' even though the same nourishment can easily be secured in other foods." Dr. Spinden speaks of the nourishing qualities of maize, and other foodstuffs common to Indian usage. He hopes some practical use may be made in North America of the results of his researches into this question.

Dr. Spinden is accompanied by S. G. Morley of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, who is interested in the archaeological features of the expedition.

SALOONS TO QUIT BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—It is estimated by the city collector that 200 saloons in Chicago will go out of business this year, failing to renew licenses.

White Footwear for Summer

There is a shoe in our store for every taste and to suit the most moderate income.



White Canvas Pump, with small silk bow and 1 1/2-inch covered heel. A long vamp gives particular grace to this model.

\$8.00



White Buckskin Sport Shoe, with rubber sole. An excellent shoe for tennis or general outdoor wear.

\$7.00



White Canvas Oxford, with medium heel and leather sole. A most satisfactory Summer model.

\$5.50

Our new store with its increased space has given us the opportunity of carrying a much wider range of footwear, both in style and price. Not only can the most exclusively designed shoe be found on display, but also a great variety of fine footwear at moderate prices. Further, every shoe is made to conform to the Thayer McNeil standard of quality.

Having ordered many of these shoes months ago in anticipation of our new store, we have effected a liberal saving in price and can in

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORT

Horace G. Wadlin, Closing 14 Years' Service, States That 2,050,238 Books Have Been Issued in Year for Home Use

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, in his annual report today to the library trustees, states that the total number of volumes lent during the year for use outside the library buildings, this being the recorded "home use" circulation, was 2,050,238, as against 2,135,100 for the preceding year. The decline is not very important, and is due almost entirely to two causes, first, the delay in opening the school in the fall of the year; and secondly, the fact that full industrial employment during the year has restricted the reading of books at home.

"As in previous years," says the report, "a table is presented showing the classified 'home use' circulation of the principal branches (that is, not including the minor branches usually termed reading-room stations) for two successive years:

	Percentages 1915-16	1916-17
Fiction for adults.....	33.9	31.3
Fiction for juvenile readers.....	38.9	39.6
Non-fiction for adults.....	14.9	13.4
Non-fiction for juvenile readers.....	15.9	15.7
Others.....	100.0	100.0

"At the Central Library the classified 'home use' circulation shows the following percentages:

	Percentages 1915-16	1916-17
Fiction.....	45.3	45.5
Non-fiction.....	54.7	54.5
Others.....	100.0	100.0

"To prevent misconception I point out that fiction for adults in our circulation always includes a considerable proportion of so-called 'classic' or standard fiction, such as the works of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray, and of writers of established standing whose books are in constant demand. Juvenile fiction includes the standard fairy tales and imaginative works intended for children.

"The following statement combines all the accessions so as to show whether the books were purchased or otherwise obtained:

	Volumes	Central Branch Total
By purchase (including 855 volumes by Pelmore Atheneum for Roxbury branch)	15,142	16,080
By gift (including 25 volumes by Pelmore Atheneum for Roxbury branch)	9,274	532
By statistical department (gift)	327	327
By exchange.....	260	2
Periodicals (bound).....	2,435	316
Newspapers (bound).....	119	215
	27,557	16,930

"During the year 634 volumes of newly published fiction have been carefully considered, and 147 different titles accepted for purchase. These include not merely fiction for adult readers but imaginative literature for the young. In all, 2384 copies were bought, costing \$3,144.77; and to replace fiction worn out in circulation 12,739 volumes were bought, costing \$12,000; bring the entire expenditure for fiction, new and old, to \$15,144.77, about 41 per cent of the expenditure for books of all kinds.

"The number of cards added to the catalogue during the year is 207,055. Of these 17,049 were added to the catalogue cases at the branches. In order to make the new books available to the public through the catalogue as soon as possible, temporary author and subject, or title cards, are filed in the Bates Hall catalogue cases within a few days after the receipt of every new bound work.

"No very large collection of books on special subjects has been bought, although books relating to Shakespeare, Lincoln, pagentry, United States western and southern history, the Civil War, genealogy, and publications of the British Museum, notably the catalogues of coins, Assyrian sculptures, Armenian manuscripts and Bengali books, have amounted to considerable in the aggregate. A collection of about 100 volumes by modern writers of South America has been acquired, including works of Alvarez, Cortés, Dario Estrada y Zenea, Garcia, Molina and Santa Chocano. There has also been bought a collection of music scores and books from the library of the late Professor Couture of Montreal, including the works of Bizet, Brahms, C. Franck, Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Tchaikovsky, etc.

"The gifts from 4252 givers, comprise 13,865 volumes, 14,536 serials, 673 photographs and 77 newspaper subscriptions.

"The first supplement to the Allen A. Brown music catalogue has been finished, including titles added to the collection up to Sept. 1, 1916, and about one-quarter of the catalogue of the Brown dramatic collection is in type. The main body of the music catalogue was completed in 1915, as stated in the report covering that year. Consisting of 10 parts, adapted to be bound in three volumes, it constitutes in its completed form the most elaborate catalogue ever issued by the library, reflecting credit upon the members of the staff who have been concerned in its preparation and upon the printing and binding departments which have been responsible for the mechanical production.

"Work is proceeding to bring the special fine arts catalogue up to date, and upon its rearrangement. About 1750 titles have been recatalogued in connection with this work. Much work has also been performed in recataloguing and relocating atlases and maps. The need for a better arrangement of the map collection is urgent and it should be provided at an early date.

"The steady receipt of inquiries by mail, properly to be answered by reference to books, enlarges the public

service of the reference department, and Frank H. Chase has reported a classified list of such inquiries, answered between May 1 and Jan. 5, a period arbitrarily selected. The total number within this period was 321, coming from 34 states of the Union, from four provinces of Canada, and from England, Scotland and Wales. Reference inquiries are constantly received by telephone also, and these are answered so far as it is possible to answer them intelligently within reasonable limits of time. The subjects of such inquiries cover an extremely wide field, and relate to matters of practical knowledge in business, industry, genealogy, local history, politics, etc., beside those which are more or less directly connected with literature.

"Beside the use of the open-shelf books approximately 750,000 call slips (for stack books) are required annually for the use of readers at the tables in Bates Hall. Pierce E. Buckley, in charge of the center desk, reports a record of the use of the reading-room by non-residents of the city, drawn from an inspection of the slips presented from Jan. 11 to 17. Within that week, 73 towns and cities in Massachusetts were represented, besides representatives of four other states, who were temporarily stopping in Boston.

"In the fine arts department during the year 21,494 volumes have been circulated for home use (included in the statistics of circulation, pages 43-45) and a large amount of reference work performed for students and study classes, besides the provision of books for large numbers of readers at the tables, with books as requested, made for classes under the direction of teachers or class leaders, with an attendance of upwards of 1500 students annually.

"In the alcoves of the Barton-Ticknor room and opening from the Barton Gallery are kept some of the most interesting and useful special collections possessed by the library. These include the Bowditch Library (higher mathematics), 8195 volumes; The George Ticknor Library (Spanish literature of especial rarity and value), 6728 volumes; the Barton collection (Shakespearean, English drama of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, etc.), 13,822 volumes; the Franklin collection (special works relating to government and political economy), 873 volumes; Lewis collection (special Americana), 721 volumes; Twentieth Regiment (special Civil War literature, regimental histories, etc.), 2796 volumes; the Galatea Collection (relating to the progress of women), 3332 volumes; the Artz collection (poetry and other works in special editions, or of special importance), 5641 volumes; the Codman collection (landscape architecture), 901 volumes; besides the Browning collection, the Thomas Prince Library, and many important incidental volumes of the highest literary interest and value. The total number of volumes contained in these special collections in the Barton alcoves or in the Barton room at the close of the year was 61,890 and the number of volumes added to them during the year was 1016.

"In the Allen A. Brown music room 11,790 volumes have been issued to readers for use at the tables. The number of pieces added to the collection is 2134. Of the volumes added 332 were either given by Mr. Brown or came from his estate after his death. The remainder were received from other sources by gift or purchase. Of these 1425 came from the estate of Adelaide Phillips, the celebrated singer.

"The highest recorded maximum attendance of readers in Bates Hall during any one day was 315, on Dec. 10, and the smallest was 136, on Aug. 13. Newspaper room: number of papers currently taken and regularly filed for readers, 301. Of these, 215 are published in America, and 85 abroad. The dailies number 226 and weeklies 74. The receipt of foreign papers has been interfered with by the war, and those from Germany, Austria and Russia have for the most part not been received at all. The maximum attendance of readers in the newspaper room at any one time was 204 on Feb. 27, and the smallest 103, on July 30.

"The number of volumes added to the newspaper files was 152, and the total collection numbers 8070 bound volumes. During the year 19,279 persons consulted 32,633 volumes from these files, which may be compared with 33,200 volumes consulted in 1915 by 18,035 persons. Various numbers of Eighteenth Century papers have been bought, as opportunity offered, to aid in completing our collection, and a complete file of the New York Mirror substituted for an incomplete set. Our file of the Boston News-Letter has been enlarged by photo-static copies acquired from the Massachusetts Historical Society. Number of volumes added to the patent room during the year, 246; total number in collection, 13,607. During the year, in this room, 19,564 persons have consulted 108,029 volumes.

"This is my fourteenth annual report, and as my resignation has been accepted by your board, it will be the last which I have the honor to submit. As I have said in my letter of resignation I sincerely appreciate the support given me by the trustees throughout my period of service. This, with the cordial relations which have always existed between us,

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has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration. The following table indicates certain changes which have taken place during my period of service:

	1902-03	1916-17
Population of city (estimated for intercensal years).....	616,703	757,308
Library appropriation.....	\$200,000	\$409,080
Library appropriation to each individual in population.....	\$0.487	\$0.540
Borrowers' cards (available for use).....	72,815	104,325
Percentage of borrowers' cards of population.....	11.8	13.8
Home use circulation.....	1,489,033	2,050,238

"The resources of the library, and its facilities for serving the public have been considerably developed during the period. The total number of volumes has risen from 835,904 to 1,159,652; the number in special collections from 27,152 to 135,870; and the number of photographs and process pictures, valuable as aids in the work of the library with schools and classes, has increased from 21,403 to more than 30,000. The increase in the annual appropriation is shown in the table. The library trust funds have risen from \$283,742 to \$538,507."

REVIEW OF WORK OF BIBLE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held recently in London under the presidency of Mr. Williamson Lamplough. The Prime Minister had promised to speak at the meeting, but was detained and sent a message regretting his absence, and saying that Sir Robert Borden had consented to speak instead. A summary of the report was given by the Rev. A. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the society. More than 30,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, he said, had, during the last few years, been sent out by the society. It had also helped to produce or circulate the Bible in 504 languages. During the last 11 years, 104 new languages had been added. The increased cost of paper, printing and binding were making a further outlay of £30,000 necessary, and in addition more money had to be expended on freight and insurance. The committee, therefore, appealed to the society to provide an emergency fund to provide for present liabilities and claims in the immediate future. Sums amounting to £5438 had already been subscribed to the emergency fund; of which the King had given £100, in token of his sympathy with the work of sending out the Scriptures to all the world. Sir Robert Borden, in his remarks, expressed his great appreciation of the services the society was rendering to the Empire and to the allied nations.

Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK FUND Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Y. M. C. A. war work council has completed its campaign to raise \$3,000,000 for work with the Army and Navy at home and abroad. One-third of this has been cabled abroad for purchase of headquarters in London, Paris and elsewhere, and 30 secretaries will be sent soon. About \$5,000,000 is needed for the work next year.

UNDER AGE PLEA LOSES Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The plea of "under age" cannot be made by a soldier after war has been declared, when advantage is not taken of that fact previously, according to a decision handed down here by Federal Judge Grubb of the North Alabama District.

PROPOSALS FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Commission on Preparing Data Submits a Bulletin to Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Explaining the Plan

Economical appropriation of State funds under a budget system is to be one of the leading topics before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and the commission on preparing data has issued a special bulletin explaining the budget plan, pointing out defects in the present appropriation method in Massachusetts and telling of the general features of the budgets adopted since 1911 in 14 other states.

Copies of this bulletin, together with similar documents on several other leading subjects of the convention, have been distributed to the 320 delegates. Explaining the budget system, the bulletin says:

"A budget may be defined as a plan for financing the Government during a definite period, which is prepared and submitted by a responsible executive to a representative body whose approval and authorization are necessary before the plan may be executed. A budget is essential if there is to be a proper balance between revenue and expenditures, and in order to give the representatives of the people adequate control over expenditures.

"In all European countries the preparation of a budget has long been regarded as absolutely necessary to secure economy and efficiency in the administration of public finances. In those countries a responsible minister makes up the budget and it is his duty to coordinate estimates of receipts and expenditures into a definite plan. Such estimates are not merely conjectural or founded on the opinion of the moment, but are based on careful estimates which have been submitted by the various departments, commissions, boards, institutions and members of the legislative bodies. The budget submitted for enactment by law gives a complete statement of estimated expenditures classified, together with a statement of the sources and amount of income.

"In the National Government of the United States, and in most of the states, however, the function of making up the budget has been assumed by appropriation committees, with the result that our governments have on the whole been run without careful financial planning. The adoption of a budget system would greatly improve conditions in this country, by substituting businesslike financial methods for the present haphazard practices which are followed by most legislatures and appropriation committees."

Massachusetts is said to have taken a step in the right direction by enactment of the statute of 1912, which requires heads of departments, boards, commissions and institutions to submit to the State Auditor, on or before Nov. 15 in each year, an estimate of the appropriations desired for the coming year. "The Auditor," continues the bulletin, "then compiles these estimates, together with a statement of the probable revenues of the State, and presents the same to the Ways and Means Committee of the House and to the members of the General Court as soon as they have convened. All appropriation and revenue bills are reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, and follow the usual course of legislation, after which they are presented to the Governor for his action."

The bulletin here draws attention to what has been claimed by many

State officials and legislators to be a leading defect in the Massachusetts plan. "Unlike the practice in two-thirds of the states," says the bulletin, "the Governor cannot veto items in appropriation bills, but must approve of or veto the measure as a whole." Hence, appropriations which are bad from a financial or some other standpoint, frequently go through in a manner not unlike the "rider" to some of the acts of Congress.

Other defects in the present system in Massachusetts are pointed out, as follows: "Many petitions for appropriations go directly to the Legislature during the session, and are not to be found in the Auditor's tabulation of estimates. Also, proposals for bond issues are filed directly with the Legislature, instead of with the Auditor, and matters are further complicated by the fact that a large volume of revenue in the various special funds of the State is expended under standing statutory authority, and without the submission of estimates and the granting of appropriations."

Lack of an adequate revision of the estimates after they have been presented to the Auditor is declared to be another defect in the present budgetary procedure. "The Auditor does not investigate the reasonableness of the requests for appropriations, but merely tabulates and classifies them according to departments. The review and investigation of the estimates are performed by the Committee on Ways and Means and other legislative committees, or by the Supervisor of Administration acting for the Legislature. Thus it appears that no one is responsible for preparing a comprehensive financial plan for consideration by the Legislature, and that a large part of the work is done piecemeal."

But the most important weakness of the present plan is that "the executive is excluded entirely from the preparation of the budget, and his responsibility is limited to negative action on such appropriation acts as are presented to him for his approval or veto."

The bulletin here quotes an observation from a report by the former State Commission on Economy and Efficiency that, despite this exclusion from preparation of the budget, the Governor "is considered largely responsible for the financial provisions made for the State Government, but he cannot be rightly held to responsibility until given the facilities and opportunities for recommending a definite budget."

Relative to a budgetary plan for Massachusetts, the bulletin cites the budget system recommended to the Legislature by the Commission on Economy and Efficiency in 1916, which was not adopted by the Legislature. "It was proposed that every officer or board having charge of a department, institution or undertaking which receives an annual appropriation should annually, on or before Nov. 1, submit to the commission statements showing in detail the amounts required for the ensuing fiscal year for general purposes, special purposes, and the amounts to be raised by State bonds or notes. It was further proposed that the State Auditor should on or before Dec. 15, submit to the commission statements as to the financial condition of the State, the appropriations and expenditures of the preceding year, and the anticipated revenue for the coming year.

"It was made the duty of the commission to investigate the requests and prepare a budget for the Governor, setting forth such recommendations as he might determine. The Governor was then required to submit the budget to the General Court, not later than the first Monday in February."

This proposed plan, the bulletin states, "would have established a very complete budget, the provision being

that the Governor should incorporate in the budget his recommendations relative to all amounts to be appropriated from the State treasury, with the exception that the requests from the Legislature and the Judiciary were not to be subject to his revision."

Provision was made further that in submitting his budget, "the Governor was to classify the estimates so as to show separately the items and recommendations for (a) expenses of administration, operation and maintenance; (b) new constructions, additions, improvements and other capital outlays to be financed from revenue; (c) interest on the public debt and for sinking fund and serial bond requirements; and for any other fixed charge; and (d) deficiencies or over-drafts in appropriations of former years. He was further required to incorporate in the budget all requests or petitions for bond issues, and also his recommendations as to the amount which should be raised by a State tax."

Although the bulletin makes no reference to this point, it has been pointed out by state officials that while the Commission on Economy and Efficiency has been superseded by the Supervisor of Administration, it will not be difficult to arrange for a responsible committee or commission to assume the functions placed upon the Commission on Economy and Efficiency in the above proposed budget system.

There are now 14 states which have provided for permanent budget systems, Wisconsin leading the way in 1911. They are Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. Maryland is the only one which has provided for a budget system in its Constitution. The other states have established their budgets by statute.

Regarding the types of budgets in these states, the bulletin says: "In general there are two methods of constituting the central budget-making authority in the various states. In seven, including Connecticut, Louisiana, New York, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Vermont, a board or committee is responsible for the preparation of the budget and its submission to the Legislature. The

states of Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey and Ohio, on the other hand, have provided for an 'executive budget,' which places upon the Governor, or alone the duty of drawing up the tentative budget or estimated appropriations and revenue. The early budget laws followed the former plan, but the recent tendency is toward the executive budget.

"In addition to the two general methods, there is the Oregon plan, according to which the Secretary of State prepares the budget, and the Illinois scheme, which confers this function upon the Legislative Reference Bureau.

"After the tentative budget has been prepared, either by the Governor or the budget board, it is submitted to the Legislature for consideration and action. In all of the states except Maryland, the budget as presented by the central budget-making authority is merely advisory, and the recommendations which it contains may be rejected and its items increased, decreased or stricken out by the Legislature without restriction. In Maryland, however, the Legislature cannot increase the Governor's budget. It may only reduce or strike out items. It may enact supplementary measures for purposes not provided for in such budget only by following certain special procedure.

A budget system for Massachusetts, usually the 'executive budget' plan, has been advocated with increasing interest since Wisconsin experimented in 1911. The Progressive Party having given impetus to the agitation for the budget in Massachusetts. During the recent campaign for election of delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention a budget system was one of the leading issues.

ENEMY ALIENS EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor OTTAWA, Ont. — According to a statement tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Justice, some 3000 interned alien enemies have been employed on public works of various kinds since the beginning of the war. Included in their work has been the clearing of land and building roads and ditches. None of the prisoners has been employed in industrial occupations. The interned aliens include 212 Germans, 2611 Austrians and 139 Turks.

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ROAD WORK A. A. A. SLOGAN

American Automobile Association
Favors Greater Building Program in U. S. During the War and Marginal Military Road

More road building, including the construction of a marginal military highway around the entire country was the sentiment expressed at the recent annual meeting of the American Automobile Association at Cleveland, O. Another field of patriotic activity planned by the directors of the association is the holding of a "Liberty Loan Automobile Week" which is scheduled to begin next Monday. Regarding its policy of road construction during the war, the association passed the following resolution:

Whereas, There is a widespread tendency to defer highway construction due to the unusual conditions in the material and labor market arising from the war; and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense has called upon the nation not to curtail but rather to expand general business, and particularly to continue highway building; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon all highway officials, town, county, State and National, to continue without abatement the improvement of the public highways, as war-time conditions particularly emphasize the importance and need of good roads.

Referring to military marginal roads the association passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Military necessities require a durably constructed and well-developed system of marginal highways near and approximately parallel to the north, east, south and west boundaries of the United States, and also require the improvement of the main radial roads intersecting such marginal highways; and

Whereas, The existing Federal Aid Road Act provides, in part at least, for the construction and maintenance of the necessary radial roads through coordinated efforts of Federal and State officials, but could not within any reasonable time complete the marginal roads, which are of the utmost immediate importance, especially in the northern part of the eastern marginal roads; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon Congress the need of legislation to provide for a system of military marginal roads to be constructed and maintained at National expense.

REGISTRATION OF AUTOS SHOWS GAINS OVER 1916

Season's Rush Is Beginning to Decline, However—Receipts Near Million-and-Half Mark

Automobile registration figures for the month of May have been issued by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and while they show a great increase over the figures for May last year they also show that the automobile registration is starting on its decline for the season of 1917. The rush for registration always lasts from the first of the year until about the middle of May or the first of June, and from then until the middle of December, when the rush for registration starts all over again for the following year, there is a steady decline.

So far as officials of the commission can find out, and they are in a position to know, the war situation has had practically no effect on the registration of motor vehicles in this State. The registration so far this year has passed every record made last year for the same period, and officials do not think that the decline for the rest of the year will be any greater than usual at this time. The only apparent action war has had is to encourage a great many more women to take out licenses to drive cars than have ever been issued before.

During the first five months of this year the total number of automobiles registered in Massachusetts was 122,133, this number including 20,735 commercial vehicles. Last year for the same period the automobile registration totaled 94,789, and of this number 13,925 were commercial cars. This year 7384 motorcycles have been registered, compared with 7180 in 1916, and 2218 manufacturers' and dealers' cars have been registered, compared with 1807 last season.

The records show that up to the first of June this year 27,589 licenses were issued to operators and chauffeurs, as compared with 19,193 for the same period of time last season. Operators' and chauffeurs' renewals this year so far have amounted to 55,647, while to the first of June in 1916 the total number of renewals was 37,042. Examinations have been made this year to the number of 6245, compared with 4116 last season for the same time.

All this registration means revenue for the Highway Commission, and the receipts for the year are rapidly nearing the \$1,500,000 mark. For the first five months this year the total amount taken in all the departments of the commission was \$1,469,487.53. Last year for the same period of time \$1,107,609.80 was taken in.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS MANY AUTOMOBILES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—According to the recently issued annual publication of the Argentine Govern-

ment Statistical Department, the record number of 5929 automobiles was imported into this country during the year 1916. These cars were appraised for customs purposes at an average of \$383.74 gold each, making a total valuation of \$2,275,219 gold. The use of small cheap motor cars has lately become increasingly popular in Argentina. The valuation of the 5929 imported in 1916 was smaller than that of the 2461 imported in 1911, which was \$2,431,698.

SPARE TUBE IS NECESSARY FOR BEST SERVICE

The care of tubes is an important item for the consideration of the motorist who wants to keep his expenses down. Not only is there a reduction in the expense of replacing tubes, but there is the greater saving on account of the casing. A bad tube suddenly letting the weight of a heavy car down onto the flattened casing causes much damage which can never be recovered. This damage is of course increased if it becomes necessary to drive the car on to the nearest garage for changing.

By far the cheapest way out of such a dilemma is for the motorist to keep a reserve supply of one or two good tubes in his car, so that changes may be made immediately at the side of the road.

In speaking upon this point, the service manager of a tire company says, "Never run a car on a flat tire; keep a spare tube on hand ready for immediate use. A short run of no more than half a mile, no matter how slowly driven, causes a breaking down of the casing fabrics which cannot be repaired. Hundreds of miles are taken out of the life of a tire by such practice. The only remedy—and a simple one—is to carry a spare tube, so that a change may be made instantly."

Receipts of the Pennsylvania highway department from motor car licenses for 1917 to date show an increase of \$700,000 over last year.

The contest board of the American Automobile Association has received a letter from the Kansas City Speedway canceling all racing dates for the 1917 season.

An amendment to the New Jersey motor vehicle laws allows the use of tags for the new year on the last day of the old year, that motorists may have one day of grace in which to make the change.

W. L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has notified all county authorities in New Jersey to post the carrying capacity of every bridge in a prominent manner on the structure as a warning to truck drivers.

The St. Charles (Ill.) Motor Club has been organized with the following officers: President, E. J. Baker; vice-president, W. P. Lillibridge; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Hunt. It was voted that the "century course" between St. Charles and Chicago via Aurora and Elgin should be marked.

When a clutch starts slipping badly it is needless to race the engine in the hope that the car will move faster, says Motor. Rather operate the engine with a slight change in speed, so as to attempt to cause the flywheel to carry the clutch around. When the engine is raced it makes matters worse all around, for the clutch does not hold and there is possibility of burning it up altogether.

Official Lincoln Highway markers are to be placed in the streets of New York City by permission of this effect having been granted to the National Association through H. B. Lewis, consul of the Lincoln Highway Association. No organization other than the Lincoln Highway Association has ever been given permission by the city authorities to erect street markers in New York City.

VOSHALL WINS PLACE IN FINAL OF THE SINGLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Voshell, United States national indoor champion, won his bracket in the final round of the New York Lawn Tennis Club's Bronx County "patriotic" tournament Friday by defeating Hugh Tallant, the Harvard veteran, 6-2, 6-0.

Voshell was at his best, with terrific speed of foot and great severity overhead. Tallant hugged the base line in self-defense, but was simply overwhelmed, getting only seven points in the last set.

The surprise of the tournament was sprung in the other semifinal, when Henry Bassford vanquished E. H. Binzen, national junior champion, by a score of 3-6, 6-4, 8-6. The winner played exceptionally well, making splendid use of powerful drives to deep court. In the second set Binzen broke the strings in his racket and borrowed another, but he was unable to stop Bassford's rush, after bringing the games to 6—all in the final set. The summaries follow:

BRONX COUNTY PATRIOTIC SINGLES
Semifinal Round
S. H. Voshell defeated Hugh Tallant, 6-2, 6-0.
Henry Bassford defeated E. H. Binzen, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

DOUBLES
First Round
Henry Bassford and partner defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner by default.

Second Round
A. S. von Bernuth and Richard Dana defeated Henry Bassford and partner by default.

H. J. Steinkamp and C. C. Chambers defeated H. Anthony and H. Fleming, 6-1, 6-3.

Semifinal Round
Allan Behr and E. M. Henderson defeated Anton S. von Bernuth and Richard Dana, 6-1, 7-9, 6-3.

N. A. C. C. ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

Organization Votes to Invest \$30,000 in Liberty Bonds and Will Also Help All Its Employees Who Wish to Buy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a record gathering of automobile manufacturers with more than 90 companies represented, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce members re-elected Charles Clifton to the presidency. Other officers elected were: W. C. Leland, vice-president; Hugh Chalmers, W. T. White and H. H. Rice, division vice-presidents; R. D. Chapin, secretary; George Pope, treasurer; and Alfred Reeves, general manager.

J. F. Dodge, Detroit, was elected to the directorate, the others being, Hugh Chalmers, R. D. Chapin, C. W. Churchill, Charles Clifton, J. W. Drake, C. C. Hanch, W. C. Leland, Alvan Macaulay, W. E. Metzger, R. E. Olds, C. H. Felton, H. H. Rice, W. T. White and J. N. Willy.

The members voted \$30,000 of the organization's funds for Liberty Loan bonds and arranged to carry bonds for all employees who wish to subscribe. Many of the makers believe the muffler cutout nuisance has reached a point where they should help in its elimination and there was reference to a special committee the question of having manufacturers of automobiles and motorcycles construct their machines so that muffler cutouts cannot be used except with a screw plug or some other device that can only be handled in a shop.

It is believed that with the increasing number of motor cars and the failure of some motorists to respect ordinances against the use of muffler cutouts, the manufacturers can greatly help the situation.

There was an interesting report from the export committee of which H. W. Ford is chairman, relative to the plans of the chamber's export committee now working to advance the automobile interest throughout the world.

Exports of American motor cars last year were more than \$96,000,000 and there is a growing appreciation in all countries of the service rendered at a minimum cost by the products of American makers.

The department will care for practically all general export matters, including information regarding shipping, embargoes, new tariffs, foreign dealers, trade opportunities and service for motor cars in foreign countries.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE VIEWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS, France.—As a modern movement of political thought in France it is interesting to find a detailed consideration of the Royalist movement as it exists at the present time, and in the period immediately preceding the war, among the articles on "Old Political Parties" published by La Renaissance. For the great majority of the friends of France outside her own frontiers, it will be quite necessary to repeat the statement made at the beginning of the article in question. The movement, it says, claims to be based not on sentiment or on imagination, but on intelligence, reason and common sense. It declares itself essentially modern and essentially rationalistic. Its leader is M. Charles Maurras, and its central organ is L'Action Française. So much is the L'Action Française synonymous with the modern Royalist movement in France that the Renaissance terms it "the movement of L'Action Française," and states that it originated in 1899 from purely nationalist beginnings. For four years Republican and Royalist ideas (the latter represented on the editorial staff of L'Action Française by M. Charles Maurras) struggled for predominance, but in the end M. Maurras imposed his theories, already expressed in some remarkable articles appearing in Le Figaro, on his colleagues, and in 1903, the L'Action Française and its editor, M. Henri Vaugeois, had passed, bag and baggage, over to the Royalist camp.

Since that date it has been incessantly against what it terms "the republican fact" and on behalf of the contention "that the restoration of the monarchy is a necessity of public safety." Among other influential recruits at this period can be counted Jules Lemaitre, Paul Bourget and Léon Daudet. The movement meeting with a certain success, two institutions for the further enlightenment of public opinion were organized, the Institut d'Action Française, in 1906, and the Ligue d'Action Française, established in 1905, and a publishing house for Royalist literature the year following. The L'Action Française Review was followed, on March 1, 1908, by the appearance of the daily of the same name, which began its Royalist propaganda under the direction of Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet, a propaganda which was carried in the Paris highways and byways by the Camelots du Roi, a band of Royalist youths organized by the Ligue d'Action Française. Six or seven years of continual warfare followed against the republic, its institutions and its officials. Parliament and parliamentarians, Jews and Freemasons, Socialists, Liberals, Democrats, against everybody and everything in fact which did not subscribe to the doctrine of "integral nationalism" preached in season and out by the L'Action Française. Meanwhile, the Revue d'Action Française continued its propaganda among the intellectual circles, aided by the publications of the Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, to which Madame Juliette Adam, Charles Maurras, Léon Daudet, Dom Besse, Léon de Montesquieu, Eugène Cavaignac, Jacques Bainville and many others contributed. The Association of the Etudiants d'Action Française tapped the same name, while the almanack of the same name was widely circulated among the country populations.

At the present time, the honorary president of the Ligue d'Action Française is the Count de Lur-Saluces, the greater portion of the directing committee having either fallen in action or being still, some as officers, others as privates, with the French armies. Germany, in declaring war on France, believed, says the Renaissance, that the sudden attack would be powerfully aided by the disaffection of Socialists and Royalists to the republic, a disaffection which they believed would result in the case of the former in the proclamation of a commune, and in the case of the latter in an attempt to overthrow the republic in favor of the establishment of monarchy. But the political creeds of both Socialists and Royalists were secondary to their patriotism as Frenchmen, silencing all other considerations. In the issue of the L'Action Française for Aug. 12, 1914, under the heading "The King's Orders," M. Maurras published a message sent by the Duke of Orleans to one of his followers which declared that in France there could be no political divisions in face of the enemy. The L'Action Française, in short, in common with every other party in France, rallied to the banner of the "union sacrée," enjoining on its followers an absolute respect for law and order, and submission to the Government. It became, in fact, an ardent champion of the rights and privileges of the Government, especially in the matter of the censorship, and mercilessly criticized M. Clemenceau, whom it regards as, and terms, an "anarchist." But though L'Action Française has shown itself a most ardent upholder of the "union sacrée," it has in no way abandoned its own political program of monarchist propaganda, neither is its organization, both in Paris and in the provinces, consisting of groups, sections, associations, committees, and lectures, disbanded, though many of its members, both leaders and rank and file, have fallen while fighting for their country. The membership of the L'Action Française is composed mainly of young men, and in spite of losses incurred by the war, it is, if anything, a little larger, according to M. Charles Maurras, than in 1914. As for the future of the movement the Renaissance considers that it is best left to M. Maurras to prophesy with regard to it. He avers that "Before facts, confusion must disappear. The political reality and the policy of reality which we touch, will impose itself more and more on all thinking men."

SERVICES RECOGNIZED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, has recently been presented with a silver salver by the British Empire producers organization, in recognition of the services he has rendered in the cause of empire development during his stay in the United Kingdom.

By N. M. HATCH, Auctioneer
147-153 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Mass.

An Extraordinary
PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
HIGH-GRADE
Artistic Furniture

to be sold on the premises, at the Summer home of Mr. Thomas Cunningham, situated on Walnut Street, on the hill near the depot, WENHAM, MASS.
Tuesday, June 12
COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

General furnishing in mahogany, over-stuffed parlor and mahogany-frame sofas and chairs, dining set, round table, sideboard and chairs, chamber sets, twin beds, black front bureau and chiffonier, oval mirrors, couches, armoire, Oriental carpets and rug, bronze Mercury, 8 ft. high, oil paintings, water colors and etchings by Fuchs, Hallett, Piero, Monks and other artists, antique wall front bureau, Royal Doulton dinner, warm, cut glass, clocks, bric-a-brac, books, mirrors, bathroom scales, etc., etc., carriage, depot wagon, mountain wagon, spider, sleigh, tipcart, harness, garden tools, etc., etc. Terms of sale—Cash, purchasers to give their names and make a deposit. No goods to be delivered during the sale. Bills to be paid and goods to be removed by day after sale. Persons unable to attend the sale can have their orders to buy faithfully executed by us.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys: Work Support—Borden, William H., Winchester, Mass.

Electrically Heated Shoe Iron—Chandler, Edwin N., Braintree, Mass.

Dirigible Headlight—Colburn, Frank E., Gardner, Me.

Fuse Block—Cole, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.

Bevel Gear Puller—Connerton, William E., Fall River, Mass.

Pen and Pencil Holder—Crossman, Martin R., Boston, Mass.

Brake and Clutch Mechanism—Davis, Forster E., Whitingham, N.

Educational Device—Fleniken, Charles A., Watertown, Mass.

Mold Clamping Device—Giduz, Fred J., Roxbury, Mass.

Bracket Catch—Hadley, Art, Providence, R. I.

Type Binder—Hancock, Harry H., Swampscott, Mass.

Devise for Use With Collets—Kelly, Paul J., Beverly, Mass.

Apparatus for Sighting and Leveling Guns—Lahue, Moses M., Lowell, Mass.

Braking Mechanism for Automobiles—Landry, Joseph E., New Bedford, Mass.

Apparatus for Cutting Welling—Martin, Thomas, Dorchester, Mass.

Combined Clutch and Stop Motion—Mello, Alfred S., Cambridge, Mass.

Stoneworking Machine—Mercer, Henry H., Claremont, N. H.

Thread for Making Knitted Garments—Oakes, Ove F., West Roxbury, Mass.

Kite—Perkins, Samuel B., Boston, Mass.

Fountain Pen Light—Rau, Frank, Springfield, Mass.

Bottle Washing Brush—Rosenfeld, Max C., Boston, Mass.

Apron Guiding Device—Sargent, Frederick G., Westford, Mass.

Tire—Sinclair, Joseph E., Florence, Mass.

Cleaning Device—Smith, Arthur H., Worcester, Mass.

Controlling System for Electric Elevators—Smith, William S., Cambridge, Mass.

Carrier or Cover for Canteens or Water Bottles—Sullivan, Cecilia L., Worcester, Mass.

Barrel Hoading Apparatus—Sullivan, Thomas A., Boston, Mass.

Shoe Filler—Thoma, Andrew, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Sampler—Truesdell, Arthur E., Adams, Mass.

Ice-Harvesting Machine—Warner, Fred A., Everett, Mass.

Means for Attaching Hoops—Wills, Arthur J., Brookfield, Mass.

Machine for Making Composite—Zaleski, Frank, West Roxbury, Mass.

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CIVIL SERVICE MEN TO MEET

Tenth Annual Session of the National Assembly of Commissioners Is to Be Opened in Boston Next Wednesday

"Cooperation Among Commissions on Examination Standards," "Advancement in the Public Service" and "Administration and Examination Problems" are some of the topics the some 100 delegates to the tenth annual meeting of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, June 13-15, will discuss. William Foran of Ottawa, Canada, the last meeting place of the assembly, will preside throughout the convention.

The delegates to the meeting will be received by a committee of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission at the Copley-Plaza Tuesday evening, and on the following morning the first business meeting will be held. The report of John T. Doyle, secretary-treasurer, will be heard, after which various committees will be appointed. Then will follow a discussion of "Efficiency Records and Ratings and Their Use," led by Thomas C. Murray, chairman of the committee of seven which has prepared information for the discussion.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NEW WORKS AT
MUSIC FESTIVAL

"The Warriors," Played at Festival of Litchfield County Choral Union, Adds New Scheme of Sonorities to Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Litchfield County Choral Union, Arthur Mees, conductor; Richmond P. Paine, honorary conductor—Thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh concerts at the Music Shed, on the estate of Carl Stockel, Norfolk, Conn., evenings of June 5, 6 and 7. The programs:

Tuesday evening, June 5—Battell, festival chorale, sung by chorus and audience; Carpenter, symphony (first performance), conducted by Frederick A. Stock; Elgar, "King Orla" (Florence Hinkle Witherspoon, soprano; Theodore Karle, tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, bass, assisting).

Wednesday evening, June 6—Bach, cantata, "God's Time Is the Best" (Emma Roberts, contralto; Lamber Murphy, tenor, and Reinhold Werrenrath, bass, assisting); Bach, concerto in D minor for two violins (Elita Kreiser and Eileen Zimbalist, soloists); Handel, "Blessed Art Thou" (Miss Roberts and Mr. Murphy assisting); Handel, "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah" (Thursday evening, June 7—Smolensky, overture to "The Bartered Bride" (Henry P. Schmitt conducting); Laucella, symphonic impressions, "Whitehouse" (first performance, the composer conducting); Gluck, Stock, aria from "Ruslan and Ludmilla" (Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, singing and Mr. Schmitt conducting); Stanford, Irish rhapsody No. 5 (first performance, Mr. Schmitt conducting); Grieg, "March of the Dwarfs" (Mr. Schmitt conducting); Mozart, the letter duet from "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Miss Mabel Garrison, soprano, and Mme. Gluck, singing, and Mr. Schmitt conducting); Grainger, "The Warriors," music to an imaginary ballet (first performance, the composer conducting); Elgar, "The Elfin" (first performance, the composer conducting); Elgar, "The Elfin" (first performance, the composer conducting); Elgar, "The Elfin" (first performance, the composer conducting).

NORFOLK, Conn.—Adding a complete harmony of percussion instruments to the string, wood and brass groups that comprise the historic orchestra of Beethoven and Berlioz, and the supposedly modern orchestra of Strauss and Debussy as well, and reorganizing the plan of symphony scoring from a contrast of three general sonorities into a contrast of four, Percy Grainger won the praise of high artistic invention here Thursday night with his new music, "The Warriors."

The composer produced his piece in the small hall, of wooden construction, which stands at the foot of the garden of Carl Stockel and which bears the name, in the program books of the Litchfield County Choral Union, of the Music Shed. His orchestra was an assemblage of players selected chiefly from the Philharmonic Society of New York, and in small part from the New York Symphony Society and the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, with two pianists, Mary Cameron and Leo Sowerby, assisting. Inasmuch as the audience was present wholly by invitation, the members of the Choral Union being the hosts, and inasmuch, furthermore, as every instrument and every performer desired by the composer was unstintingly provided, the conditions for artistic experimentation were sufficiently near ideal.

Mr. Grainger in his latest contribution elaborates into a thoroughgoing system some of the notions which he advanced a year ago in his suite for piano and orchestra, "In a Nutshell." He incorporates the piano, however, not as a solo instrument, but as a percussion chord sounder, with bells and other beaten things, adding to the orchestra a fourth tone-clan. This new clan he individualizes as effectively as composers in the 150 years before him individualized first the clan in which violin, viola and cello, then that in which flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon, and lastly that in which trumpet, trombone and tuba consort with one another. In brief, he has made the orchestra a quartet instead of a trio of harmonic groups.

Because of this achievement, "The Warriors" makes a stronger claim to international regard than does any of the other three works which were presented at this season's festival; and it is perhaps the work that is destined to give the Norfolk concerts the greatest renown of anything brought out in nine years of novelty producing. At the same time, this music for an imaginary ballet, as the composer describes it, is not particularly significant as a study in musical architecture. One way of speaking, it is just a string of tunes, here a long one, there a short one. Structurally, it is not to be mentioned beside the "Norfolk" symphonies, the Hadley "North, East, South, West" symphony, the Kelley "New England," the Loewer "Horn Mystica" and the Carpenter work which Mr. Stock interpreted at the opening concert on Tuesday night.

wear and rub of symphony concert program making. It is strong in its workmanship and appealing in its message.

The third of the short productions, Laucella's "Whitehouse" symphonic impressions, is a sketch of social life at the Stockel mansion and grounds in festival week. It proved apposite as a program number in the Music Shed concerts and might well succeed anywhere. It is chiefly a study in the theme of the chiming which ring the hours in the belfry of the church adjoining the Stockel estate. It contains passages of romance, humor and pastoral description, effectively juxtaposed.

The Carpenter symphony contains little in its style of writing to remind listeners of the "Perambulator" suite, by which the composer first became known in symphony concert halls of the United States and won a year of extraordinary popularity. It is the work of a musical ponderer who has listened much to Debussy and Stravinsky and who gives out his meditations fluently and strikingly. And somehow the appropriated idiom does not altogether obscure the thought of the man himself. In the scherzo, particularly, the Carpenter individuality, alert and whimsical, asserts itself. Here the humorist, keen of comment and philosophical of view, is revealed in all his rare and beguiling power. The symphony, though having but three movements and apparently lacking a slow movement, contains a number of pages devoted to sentiment and romance. The middle portion of the scherzo is conceived in a delightful mood of contemplation, serious and shrewdly hopeful. The work abounds in contrasts of rhythm and through all its changes it has progress. Clearly the composer wrote to a carefully laid plan, always knowing just how far ahead of him the end was. He completely redeemed the weakness of the "Perambulator" suite, in having the climax at the close instead of somewhere near the middle. In the final passage he forgot the melodic intervals of his new-found masters, Debussy and Stravinsky, and recalled a phrase or two from the majestic utterance with which Brahms closed his symphony No. 1.

Of chief importance in the solo way in the three Norfolk programs was the playing Wednesday night of Mr. Kreiser and Mr. Zimbalist as first violinist and second violinist respectively in the Bach concerto in D minor for two violins and orchestra. Mr. Kreiser was never more master of the situation in virtuoso interpretation. Mr. Zimbalist never more firmly in command of himself as executant. With perfect clarity and balance of tone, and with absolute equality of interest, sounded the two roles throughout the performance. Except, probably, in a privately sustained concert, where nothing but artistic interests prevail, the two best players for one of the richest of scores can seldom be brought together, as they were on this occasion. Fortunate were the violinists in having Dr. Mees as the conductor of the orchestra. The three scholars presented the contents of the great Bach document in a way that Choral Union members and their guests will find worth while discussing for a long time to come. Of less consequence, but of no less charm, was the performance of the Mozart symphony concertante, with Dr. Mees again conducting and with Mr. Zimbalist taking the first violin part and Mr. Kreiser the viola part.

The chorus of the union, comprising members of the Norfolk Glee Club, the Winslow Choral Union, the Salisbury Choral, the Canaan Choral Society and the Torrington Musical Association, for many years were trained by Richmond P. Paine. For the past two years they have been under the leadership of Arthur Mees, who is assisted by Frank Kassechau. It is said that not all the members of the societies can be permitted to take part in the annual concerts and that accordingly a choice has to be made of those who will have a place on the stage of the Music Shed. This circumstance, doubtless, accounts for the good balance of the four divisions of voices which is obtained.

Dr. Mees gave his singers the broadest possible test of their powers in Elgar's "King Orla" and in Bach's cantata, "God's Time Is the Best," and Handel's anthem, "Blessed Are They." And he added enormously to their task by making them win the attention of their audiences against the claims of new orchestral pieces and against the attraction of renowned instrumental soloists.

Only a chorus with the most conscientious and competent membership could meet the test of such conditions and come out triumphant. The union singers had to show the utmost proficiency in order to keep their department of the programs up to symphony concert level. And such proficiency they did show in point of tone quality, pitch, shading, phrasing, enunciation of words and general expression. The assistance given by the vocal soloists was of the highest order on all three nights, with Mme. Witherspoon, Mr. Karle and Mr. Murphy taking roles of moderate extent; with Mr. Werrenrath singing brief passages in the Bach cantata, with Mme. Gluck singing an aria and some little pieces arranged by Mr. Zimbalist, and taking part in a duet; and with Miss Garrison appearing in a duet.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) SINGING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Community singing has been revived in Birmingham. Following rehearsals during the week music clubs and choruses of the city united in Capitol Park on a Sunday in recalling old melodies and trying out new ones. The Central High School orchestra furnished music and the Eastern Club of Central and the Lyric Club of Enslay High schools were prominent in the singing.

BACH FESTIVAL
AT BETHLEHEM

Excelling Degree of Merit Found in Performance With Tribute to Dr. Wolle as Leader and to the Choir of Able Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—From 27 states the pilgrims came to the Bach Festival at Bethlehem, June 1 and 2. At the two sessions of the first day seven cantatas and a motet, all said to be new to America, were sung; and at the two performances on the second day the sublime mass in B minor, a feature of every festival, was presented. The impression left on the minds of trained musicians is that this festival has excelled all those that preceded.

The one blemish, to mention the matter first, was the failure to provide even one rehearsal for the Bach Choir under Doctor Wolle with the 60 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra and the organ accompanying. It quite takes one's breath away to realize the risk assumed in going before the public without even a bowing acquaintance between the oboes and the tenors, or the trumpets and the sopranos. Of course the great additional expense entailed may be pleaded. But with Charles M. Schwab heading the board of guarantors and willing to play the Higginson to an indeterminate extent, there seems to be but a slim excuse for the year-after-year procedure of extemporization with the accompaniment. True, Dr. Wolle had come to Philadelphia to labor with the players in half a dozen rehearsals separately, and of course his own choir was trained to the minute in countless arduous sessions, but all the inspiration of genius cannot reconcile strangers on concert platform or in church chancel if there is a moment of variability in tempo or fluctuation in the rhythm. The uncertainty came very rarely this year at Bethlehem, but that element of hazard should have been reduced to the minimum by the precaution of preparation compatible with the unwearied toil of almost a year on the part of the choir itself which precedes each festival.

The cantatas and the motet may be added to a list of first American productions at Bethlehem, in which we find set down Haydn's "Creation," 1811; Haydn's "Seasons," 1834; Bach's "St. John Passion," 1888; and the mass in B minor in 1900, when the first of the modern "festivals" was given with Dr. Wolle leading. The new works offered this year were "To Thee He Hath Shewn, O Man, the Right Way," "The Spirit Also Helpeth Us" (motet), "From Depths of Woe," "Watch Ye, Pray Ye," "Give the Hungry Man Thy Bread," "Let Songs of Rejoicing Be Raised," "When Will God Recall My Spirit?" and "Sing to the Lord a Glad New Song." The soloists in these works were Marie Stoddard, soprano; Marie Morrissey, alto; Nicholas Douthy, tenor; Charles T. Tittmann, bass. For the mass the soloists were Mildred Faas, soprano; Grace Harden, alto; Mr. Douthy, and Louis Kreidler, bass.

In varying degree, yet in each case acceptably, the soloists entered into the spirit of the music and the tradition of the festivals, and there was no conspicuous defalcation on the part of any. Yet the music of the choir itself seemed to tower above the participation of the individual auxiliaries, and the delight of the second day's performance was in its emphasis on the chorus as a whole instead of upon the executive virtuosity of several. Most of the cantatas after the opening chorus turned the argument over to the soloists, with the orchestra, but in the mass the choir came grandly into its own, and the glorious polyphony was, except for brief episodes, sustained.

An innovation in the seating arrangement of the players brought the wood-wind instruments into the foreground, to throw into salient relief the oboe obbligatos on which Bach so tellingly relies, and the softer voices of the flutes. At first the violins, behind the wood-wind and the choir, did not proclaim their presence with sufficient energy, and this was a dynamic adjustment that even a few minutes of rehearsal with the choir would have gone far to rectify. The male singers, instead of being perched forlornly on a "top shelf" at the extreme rear, were placed in a broad zone betwixt the soprano and the alto divisions. Thus one felt at all times the virile sufficiency of tenors and basses, instead of the feminine preponderance that obtains in far too many mixed choruses.

In the first cantata the first of the thrilling and often fairly blood-curdling sforzandos, for which the choir is noted, nearly lifted the roof at the word, "namely," and the supreme effect was only reached because of the artful recession and repression of the rest of it. Doctor Wolle is past master of musical coloratura and, loving to take a choice morsel of Bach upon the tongue, even as the preacher of old loved to "sweeten his mouth" with a piece of Calvin, he has often been accused of prolonging the holds and retarding the phrase-endings unduly. The four-square, hard-bitten metronomist of the choir loft may lodge a valid objection, but the gleam of the inner and the outer light surely illumines for Doctor Wolle's listeners what would otherwise stay hid in tenebral

recesses under the hand of the martinet. All the Bach choir sings is done with rapture and zeal, and as it sings one is likely to find himself murmuring to his own mind, "He maketh his angels spirits and his ministers a flame of fire."

"Sing to the Lord," the opening chorus of the fourth cantata, with its immensities of trumpet and drum, was typical of the tremendous moments at such times Dr. Wolle, lifting on high his clenched fists, seemed to invite fire from heaven to descend upon altars invisible. His face was a gleam with inspiration. His hands, for he uses no baton, are the most expressive and eloquent feature of a lithe, spare figure which takes little heed of itself on the way to its exaltation.

Though this irrepressibly vital personality dominated the choir and the players and the intent listeners, at the times when the chorales came and the whole gathering rose and sang, one again felt the communal aspiration that was the best and the greatest part of the music that was made. In a word, the music of Bach is the last thing to choose for egotist or self-lover with the itch to shine. It must increase and the performer must decrease. Every one of the singers in the Bach Choir has learned self-suppression as certainly as self-expression. Their music goes humming with them through the roaring foundries of the smoke-palled steel town. The reverberation of the mass is the undercurrent of the testing laboratories of the university. The rehearsals break down barriers of caste as effectively as a railway train in India. If one would find the ideal of community singing, let him repair to the leafy lap of the hills of Bethlehem.

Perhaps the climax in the mass came with the "Sanctus." Here the famous choir was at its very best, and the flexible undulation of the voices in fleet, unerring progress through Bach's sublime exactions was a feat of execution as stirring as the immense diapason of the men's voices, underpinned by the pedal point of the organ, which came booming into the ensemble, ever and anon like the voice of the sea roused by storm.

As for the excellent soloists, Marie Stoddard, soprano, sang with taste and feeling and the consecrated sincerity apposite to her task, and she considered the meaning of the text as well as the vocal calisthenics that are the lesser element. Mildred Faas, soprano soloist for the mass, surmounted the bristling difficulties with fluency and ease, evincing the value of a careful and extended schooling in Berlin in antebellum days. Marie Morrissey, alto for the cantatas, has a stage presence of assurance that is not effrontery, and conveys that sense of infallibility and secure pulse that an audience finds subtly pleasing. Her voice is good in quality, of robust fiber and timbre, and quantitatively ample. Grace Harden sang the "Qui Sedes" in the mass mellifluously to the highly intelligent running commentary of the flute, and her "Agnus Dei," the supreme solo opportunity, brought forward again a voice of emotional appeal, though the pitch was a barely perceptible shade too sharp most of the way. Nicholas Douthy has been the tenor as long as Dr. Wolle has been leading, and the music is second nature to the resilient and buoyant voice that finds the lyric value in religious music as spontaneously and even as exuberantly, as in secular song in the concert-room. Charles T. Tittmann, who sang in 1916, returned to the attack with suavity and elegance of method complacent in the midst of formidable difficulties; and Louis Kreidler, the other basso, gave vent to the "Quoniam Tu Solus" and the "Et in Spiritum Sanctum"—acid tests of a singer—with sufficiently forceful and accurate enunciation, though the voice relies on a certain refined gentility in the execution rather than on stentorian power.

The acoustics of Packer Memorial Church are not altogether happy; at times the solo voices were blurred as though extra vibrations were supplied, and it was generally very hard to make out the words that were uttered if one looked away from the program book. The text used was that of the English version.

The violins of the orchestra, with John K. Witgemann as concertmeister, were eminently satisfactory. They outpoured a rounded resonance of tone that led to a comparison often with the opulences of the singing sound above them. Anton Homer played an excellent basso continuo obligato for "Quoniam Tu Solus," and he compassed those all but impossible trills with rare dexterity. The oboe, the tympani and the trumpets were excellently handled and remarkably effective.

BRITISH MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—In one of the London musical journals a discussion has arisen between two well-known critics over the question of reporting small concerts. Against the argument that a concert is not only an artistic event but also an item of news, it is asserted that in nine cases out of ten the "news" is not of the slightest interest to anyone, and not worth the while of the paper to print it. "No one, I imagine," says this critic, "would say that the average reader of the Daily is interested in the announcement that Miss Jones has played a Beethoven sonata at some little hall in London. The country is too full of Miss Joneses, all of them able to play a Beethoven sonata quite well, for it to be interested in the news that one of the vast brood has been amusing herself in this fashion some scores or hundreds of miles away." This is a little hard on and perhaps a little rude to the Miss Joneses and those whom the same writer describes as the "Little Miss Nobodies" of the profession, but they may rest assured, in London

at any rate, their concerts are still reported—and are likely to be, so long as they take the precaution of advertising them. These smaller concerts are responsible for the adoption by many critics of a dual standard of criticism.

In spite of appearances, musical critics are very much as other men, and hate hurting their own feelings by saying what they really think about Miss Jones and her piano playing. So they avoid the shattering of youthful illusions, not to mention their own delicacy of feelings, by applying one standard to a Harold Bauer or Busoni, and another to the "Little Miss Nobodies." This occasionally leads to strange results. Miss Smith, for instance, gives a violin recital and awakes the next morning to read criticisms that would almost bring a blush of modesty to the face of a Kreidler, Ysaye, or Thibaud. Happily, modesty is not confined to the great players, and Miss Smith, being a sensible girl and far more conscious than her critics of the limitations of her work, does not take these press notices too seriously. She knows that there is no particular danger of being asked to play at the next Queen's Hall Symphony concert. Still, when an artist is told with all the authority and prestige of print that he, or she, is really a very excellent person, indeed, even the most modest may be tempted to believe that the statement is not absolutely without foundation.

These remarks are prompted by a specific instance. The following criticism appeared recently in a London daily paper, which devotes a good deal of space to music and is much read by musicians: "That wonderful genius for the violin, Sybil Eaton, proved beyond dispute yet once more that our Britons have in her a player without compare of her sex. Her rhythmic sense, her amazing accuracy of technique, the strength and beauty of her tone, and her 'bigness' of outlook are entirely her own. Miss Eaton is clearly an 'inevitable' violinist. She 'can't help it,' so to speak; and already she is one of the elect. It will, indeed, surprise us if one so richly endowed by nature is not very shortly at the very top of the tree. And she is an Englishwoman." The surprise felt by the critic if Miss Eaton "is not very shortly at the very top of the tree" will probably be less keen than that felt by Miss Eaton when she read this enthusiastic tribute to her nationality. Many, no doubt, like the writer, decided, as true Britons, that it would be well worth a journey to Wigmore Hall to hear Miss Eaton play. One Briton came away with the strong conviction that criticism is valueless if, instead of the player being measured by the standard, the standard is measured by the player. A variable standard is no standard at all. It is not a compliment, but an injustice to judge an artist's capacity by anything below the highest of his kind.

In comparison with one of the best violinists of the day, Kreidler, Ysaye, Thibaud or Rivaude, Miss Eaton is immature in every sense. Her bow arm is heavy and lacks control, her use of the left hand is limited, and a certain clumsiness is noticeable at every change of position. Although she plays with some fluency her technique runs in rather a narrow groove and both staccato and spiccato bowing are difficult for her. It is scarcely refined playing, and although the vibrato is now and then good, generally the tone lacks subtlety and true individuality. The need of technical versatility is, naturally enough, correlated with artistic and musical limitations. Whatever the style of piece the playing remained much the same. Artistically, there was nothing to show that as yet the player's vision transcends that of thousands of her contemporaries. This may seem a harsh criticism after the eulogistic press opinions printed on Miss Eaton's program, but perhaps not one of those writers paid her the compliment of comparison with the best.

The program of the last concert given by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall was devoted to Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," and Sir Hubert Parry's setting of Robert Bridges' "The Calvary of the Sea," which was conducted by the composer. The soloists were Mme. Elsa Stralla, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Frederick Ranauld. America's advent into the ranks of the Allies was celebrated by the singing of the National Anthem and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe fitted to the famous tune, "John Brown's Body," Sir Frederick Bridge conducted.

In normal times cosmopolitan grand opera would by now have been in full swing at Covent Garden. As compensation the all-British-Carl Rosa company is to be heard at the Garrick Theater, and before the month is out another all-British company, Sir Thomas Beecham's, will be heard at Drury Lane.

Speaking of opera, a new work by a young Italian composer, Victor De Sabata, has recently been produced with public success at La Scala, Milan. It will shortly be produced in America. Italian musical opinion is said to be unanimous that there is every sign of young Sabata's becoming one of the greatest opera composers of the day. Born of Italian parents at Trieste he entered the Milan Conservatoire at nine. At 12 he wrote a work for orchestra which he conducted himself at the Conservatoire. At 18 he wrote a suite which was given at La Scala in 1911. At 19 he left the Conservatoire a double gold-medalist, and was

immediately offered the libretto of the work just produced, "Il Macigno" ("The Boulder"), which he finished two years later.

At the moment of writing the news has just reached London that Sir Thomas Beecham has decided to found a permanent orchestra in Birmingham, and has said that he would complete the necessary arrangements within an hour. When he remarked that such things are better done by strangers than by local men he fired off a characteristic paradox. Anyhow, it cannot be denied that such things are better done by a stranger than left undone by the local men—which happens all too often.

In an interesting article signed D. C. Parker on "Grainger the Experimentalist" it is stated that only about one-third or one-fourth of Grainger's music has so far been published. There are many Kipling settings in various forms, a collection of British folk music arrangements (for among other combinations, chorus and guitars and Balalaika band), a "Hill Song" for wind instruments, an English dance for full orchestra, "The Lads of Wamphray," two settings of the "Song of Solomon," and "The Wraith of Odin," all for chorus and orchestra; to which must be added sketches for bush music (Austrian) and for train music. Grainger is at present working at a "Song for Hjalmar Thoren" and "The Warriors," recently completed, will be given at the Norfolk (U. S. A.) festival in June under the composer's baton.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The effort of Prof. Donald Francis Tovey to establish a permanent orchestra in Edinburgh will appeal to every one interested in musical culture. The formation of the Reid Symphony Orchestra, while identified primarily with the activities of the Reid Chair of Music at the university, will, it is hoped, by educating public taste result in a demand for the enterprise to be continued beyond the present series of concerts. As the local press has pointed out, money is found for the provision of open spaces for picture galleries and libraries, but it is not yet sufficiently recognized that music, rightly considered, is as much a public necessity as a picture gallery or a library.

MANCHESTER, England.—The report for the last week of Sir Thomas Beecham's season of grand opera at the New Queen's Theater included: "Louise," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "La Bohème," "Aida," "Fair Maid of Perth," "Samson and Delilah," and "Boris Godunov." The O'Mara Grand Opera Company is playing at the Gaiety Theater and at the Theatre Royal is to be heard the new comic opera by G. H. Clutsam and Hubert Batty, "Young England."

SAN FRANCISCO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a memorial concert in honor of Max Magnus and his work for the musical advancement of San Francisco, held in the Civic Auditorium May 31, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli sang Bachelet's "Chere Nuit," Debussy's "Fantoche," an excerpt from "Thais," and the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria." Reinhold Warlich, baritone, sang "Wotan's Farewell" and "Fire Magic" from "Die Walkure." "The Wolves" and two Shakespearean songs. A chorus of 800 voices, composed of the Pacific Saengerbund, the Exposition Chorus, the San Francisco Choral Society, the Alameda County Chorus, the Grunelli Verein, and the Treble Clef, rendered the "Hallelujah" chorus and other numbers. An orchestra of 75 pieces was led by Paul Seindorff.

The most elaborate all fresco performance held here since the close of the exposition was that given on the banks of the lagoon at the Palace of Fine Arts recently by the Exposition Chorus and the Municipal Band, with Mme. Johanna Kristoffy as soloist. Mme. Kristoffy sang the aria from Gounod's "Galla" and the chorus and band rendered several patriotic selections.

Despite other musical attractions the Sunday concerts by Municipal Organist Edwin H. Lemare in the Civic Auditorium continue to draw large audiences. The program for May 27 included three numbers from "Lohengrin," the preludes to the first and second acts, and the bridal music. Other compositions were the funeral march from "Gottterdammerung," "Oh, Star of Eve" from "Tannhauser," "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Walkure," and "Walter's Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger."

Mr. Lemare gave a special program of patriotic selections on Memorial Day. The report of the first year's work in the community singing movement, which work is being carried on by the San Francisco Recreation League, shows that out of attempts to found centers in several places two centers have been successful. The Board of Education has granted the free use of school buildings, and through the operation of the city, community singing will hereafter be a part of the social center activity.

The concerts of the Municipal Symphony Orchestra, which were undertaken as an experiment, have been so successful that they are to be continued for another year. The organization consists of 60 musicians. Frederick G. Schiller is director. The program for June 7 was made up entirely of numbers that had been requested by the public. Kajetan A. Attle, the Bohemian harpist, was the soloist for this concert.

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DRY WAVE NEARS NEW YORK CITY

Local Option Election May Result From Passage of State Law—Liquor Interests Admit Cause for Some Uneasiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The passage of the Hill-Wheeler city local option bill has placed in the hands of city prohibitionists a weapon for which they have long waited, and which they are preparing to wield against the licensed saloons in the 57 cities of the State which, they say, the law has heretofore successfully protected against an adverse expression of the popular will in the liquor question. Although primarily intended to enable the smaller cities to oust the liquor traffic, the act includes a special referendum for the city of New York. William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says that steps will be taken in the early fall to initiate a campaign for a dry city by circulating a petition calling for a special election to determine whether the city shall come under the provision of the new law. This petition will require about 200,000 signatures, or 25 per cent of the qualified voters of the city. With the assistance of religious, civic and temperance organizations, it is believed the 200,000 signatures can be obtained. In addition to the city local option bill, legislation was enacted at the recent session which will greatly reduce the number of saloons in most cities by establishing an ironclad ratio of not to exceed one saloon to every 500 inhabitants; which will further reduce the number by an increase in the liquor tax; which prohibits drinking on trains outside of dining or buffet cars; which prohibits the sale of liquor which is intended to be taken into dry territory, delivery into dry territory or the possession of liquor in dry territory except for medicinal use on physicians' prescriptions; and which provides that the excise commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, on application of the Mayor of a city or town board of a town (township) may, during the present war, suspend all liquor tax certificates in proximity to camps, barracks, munition factories or places of manufacture or production of material used in the manufacture of munitions.

If a dry campaign is launched in New York City it will be started and conducted by the people of the city themselves who favor prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League will not assume the leadership or try to force a campaign upon the city. It is desired that the movement should spring from the people themselves as a spontaneous expression of their desire. The league will merely assist with its counsel and the services of its trained experts in organizing the campaign.

A canvass of the daily newspapers of the city by a representative of the league reveals the fact that none of the English papers, so far as could be learned, are generally opposed to prohibition. Most of them are neutral, preferring not to take sides until the question actually becomes a public issue. Almost without exception, however, these papers intimated strongly, according to the league, that they would without doubt stand for prohibition, both State and national, wherever the issue reaches the stage of final settlement. With a single exception, none was opposed to the submission of State and national prohibitory amendments. On the question of a prohibition referendum for New York City, they were more reticent, most of them reserving their decisions until the question actually comes up for public discussion.

This investigator found that there was a surprising unanimity of opinion among these papers that emergency war prohibition legislation was highly desirable. If not imperative, especially as a means of conserving the Nation's supply of foodstuffs. Virtually every paper in the city expressed itself as favoring such action by Congress.

The unusual conference recently between the brewers and the Committee of Sixty for War-Time Prohibition, says the Anti-Saloon League, "developed some startling information regarding the straits to which the liquor industry is being reduced. Under the revised excise tax law passed by the recent Legislature, it was stated that because of the big increase in license fees and in the volume of tax on liquor sales, the free lunch would have to be sold at prices for drinks must be raised, if not doubled. If, after these steps have been taken, the liquor dealers cannot make a living, there will be nothing left but to close up shop. The president of one of the liquor organizations outlined the steps being taken to get to cover before the final crash comes. He said:

"It begins to look as if New York City was getting ready for prohibition. The prospect for prohibition in this city is daily becoming more of a certainty. The belief is fast becoming general that the city is at last in the midst of the rapid onward sweep toward State, national and world-wide prohibition; that the foundations of the liquor traffic in this city are being surely undermined and have even now begun to crumble."

CALLING UP OF FARM WORKERS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

Army Council, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Association of War Agricultural Committees. Only men certified by the executive committee of a county war agriculture committee to be engaged whole-time in farm work come within its terms. Unless further instructions are issued by the War Cabinet the number of men to be taken from agriculture is not to exceed the 30,000 already ordered to be taken. No man who has been exempted by a tribunal is to be taken while his exemption is in force, and no man who is below category "A" is to be removed from agriculture, except by agreement with the executive committee of the war agricultural committee of the county. The instruction states that the object of the arrangement is to enable action to be taken in areas where it is found that some farms have an excess of labor, either under the Bath agreement or under the agricultural census returns, but owing to the excess being comprised of men below category "A" they cannot, under present instructions, be called up for military service. It is desirable that where farmers in the same district have only a sufficiency of labor, lower category agriculturists should leave those farms where they are at present in excess and take employment on farms where an "A" man would be available for military service if additional agricultural labor were provided. The Agricultural Executive Committee will examine such cases, and where they find agriculturists in excess on a farm will inform them that unless they were willing to transfer their services to another farm in order to release category "A" agriculturists for military service, the certificate of the Agricultural Executive Committee will be withdrawn, so that they will be called up for military service, although below category "A."

PROHIBITION NOTES

Liquor interests in Illinois are reported to be seeking for some technicalities by which the recent election in Springfield, that closed the saloons in the State Capital, may be declared illegal. Among other claims made by the liquor interests is the unconstitutionality of the Illinois woman suffrage law. The Illinois courts have upheld the constitutionality of the suffrage law in several test cases, but the claim clearly shows the lengths to which the liquor interests will go to defeat woman suffrage. The liquor opposition to the women voters in Springfield is fully explained on the face of the city election returns. On the license referendum the women had a dry majority of 235 votes, which more than offset the wet majority of the men and gave a final majority of 458 votes in favor of abolishing the 215 saloons in Springfield.

With a governor and legislature pledged to State-wide prohibition many persons have been wondering why the Florida Legislature has not placed that state in the dry column. It appears that the Governor and Legislature have done their best by providing for a referendum of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to the people in 1918. When Florida adopted its present constitution 30 years ago, provision was made for county local option and only an amendment to the constitution can make a State-wide law legal and effective. The State authorities confidently predict the acceptance of the amendment by the people. After July 1 the 45 dry counties will be able to prevent the seven wet counties from breaking down their prohibition laws by liquor shipments on account of a law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor this year.

How rapidly sentiment against the saloon is spreading is difficult to realize, but convincing proof greets the observer at many public meetings that the public conscience is alive to the evils of the liquor traffic and is firmly resolved to abolish it. Such sentiment as was expressed by the hearty applause which greeted the arraignment of the saloon by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes at the commencement exercises of Boston University loses none of its significance when it is remembered that fully half of those endorsing such statements as "liquor propaganda cannot live in the collegiate atmosphere" and "brewers and distillers are in distress" and "they have been suddenly smitten with a mighty passion of law-abiding citizenship" were young men and women "celebrating" the commencement of their life work.

South America is beginning to take action against the liquor traffic. Some time ago the liquor shops of Bolivia were closed on Sundays. Now the National Congress of Peru has offered a prize of \$500 for the best text from which to teach temperance in the schools. In the light of the experience of the United States in teaching the harmful effects of the use of intoxicants in the public schools and through other educational channels, the prohibitionists of the United States have no hesitancy in recommending temperance instruction in the schools and they also predict very beneficial results from such education.

FLORIDA SCHOOL PATRIOTIC MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

What the military effectiveness of the United States will prove to be has been a subject of constant interest in South American newspapers since the United States declaration of a state of war existing with Germany, and there has been a noticeable tendency to give increasingly favorable consideration to the United States as a military factor. For instance, an article in El Comercio, (Lima, Peru) of May 6, began as follows:

"The majority of people who consider the United States, in view of its economic possibilities, as a terrible enemy in the struggle which now involves the whole world, do this because they believe that the inventive capabilities revealed by the Yankees, in the industries and in the physical and mechanical sciences, will lead them to discover new munitions of war and new machinery of destruction never known until now."

"What will Edison do?" everybody is asking, and indeed, they expect to see the inventor of the phonograph and the magician of the incandescent light creating a marvelous electric combination for catching submarine or for bringing down Zeppelins. Probably those who think thus are not going far astray, since the mentality of the men of Saxon America is vigorous and practical, and capable of doing wonders in respect to inventions of the sort referred to; but we are not going to treat of this aspect of the matter in the present article, rather confining ourselves to the military inventions which have developed on fields of battle or naval combats, or, what amounts to the same thing, to the strategic inventions, and especially tactics, applicable to operations on sea and land.

"This side of the military capability of the United States is little known, and many will be surprised to learn that almost all the new tactics of the present world war are due to North American military men, also that the country of Washington is also the country of trench warfare and the submarine offensive. These novelties of the present world conflagration were invented and put in practice by North Americans during the War of Secession from 1854 to 1861 (1861 to 1865), known also as the War of the North and the South, and some of them many years before, in 1812, during the war between the United States and Great Britain. We shall see how the military history of the wars mentioned confirms what we have said."

The article then discusses in detail the circumstances which led the United States to adopt the various military and naval methods or devices referred to. It speaks in particular of the use of trenches in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, and discusses the first appearance of the gunboat Monitor at Hampton Roads and the development of the use of torpedoes in getting rid of the monitors Tecumseh and Patapsco, and many other Federal ships that did duty by keeping up the blockade of port cities in the southern states in the United States war of 1861 to 1865. Mention is also made of this blockade itself as a precursor of the policy of blockade which has figured in the present world war.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

The sixth week of the Pops in Symphony Hall, which begins Monday evening, June 11, will signal a reversion to the custom of having soloists, and three singers have been engaged to appear during the coming week. There will be a soloist each night except Tuesday night. This will be Norwegian night and instead of a soloist the Norwegian Singing Society, of which A. Sutterud is conductor, will sing a number of Norwegian songs. Moreover, there will be a considerable amount of Scandinavian music on the program.

On Monday and Friday nights the soloist will be Arthur Hackett, the young American tenor who had such a success at the Pop concerts last fall, and during the Symphony season won highest praise for his singing of the solo in Liszt's "Faust" symphony, both in Boston and New York. He will sing on both evenings Lohengrin's narrative from the third act of "Lohengrin" and the exquisite air, "Ah, Moon of My Delight" from Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden."

The soloist Thursday night will be Miss Mary Desmond, the English contralto who for five years was a member of the Hammerstein Opera Company in New York. Miss Desmond has a voice of remarkable beauty and power.

The soloist for Wednesday and Saturday evenings will be Mario Laurenti, one of the younger baritones of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Mr. Laurenti has been heard here only with the Metropolitan Opera Company at its last season in 1915. On both evenings his numbers will be the prologue to Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and the famous "Patter Song," "Largo al factotum" from Rossini's comic opera, "The Barber of Seville."

Mr. Jacchia's favor with the public continues to grow. His programs are admirable and of wide variety. In his first two weeks he played no less than 109 different pieces.

The plan announced by the management to help boom the Liberty Loan by giving away a \$50 bond this week and a \$500 bond at the end of the season has excited much enthusiasm. The numbers of the coupons which call for these bonds were deposited last Thursday with the State Street Trust Company and the number for the \$50 bond will be announced at the concert next Saturday evening. The holder of the number will receive a temporary certificate by presenting his coupon at the manager's office Saturday evening. The program for tonight is as follows:

Overture, "La Forza del Destino," Verdi; waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; intermezzo, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; fantasia, "Mefistofele," Boito; "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet; violin solo, "Romance," Jacques Hoffmann; Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin," Wagner; "The Star-Spangled Banner" overture, "Zampa," Herold; minuet, Bolzoni; selection, "Lullaby of Lammormoor," Donizetti; march, "Semper Fidelis," Sousa.

The program for Monday night is as follows:

Overture, "The Sicilian Vespers," Verdi; waltz, "Euterpe," Waldteufel; "Fascination" and "Entr'acte," H. K. Hadley; suite, "Coppelia," Delibes; danse Bohème from "Carmen," Bizet; Lohengrin's narrative from "Lohengrin," Act III, Wagner; value caprice, "Tillie," R. Nagel; fantasia, "Faust," Gounod; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppé; song, "Ah, Moon of My Delight," from "In a Persian Garden," Lehmann; "Turkish Patrol," Michaelis; march, "Boston Normal School," Mulvey; Arthur Hackett, soloist.

Kappa Gamma Psi Fraternity of the New England Conservatory of Music has received an acceptance of honorary membership from Pablo Casals, the eminent cellist. This makes a total of five new honorary members added in the present school year. Officers of the fraternity have been chosen for next session as follows: President, Francis M. Findley; first vice-president, George W. Shaw; second vice-president, Carl Bergmann; recording secretary, Stanley Schaub; assistant recording secretary, Frank Asper; corresponding secretary, Douglas Kenney; treasurer, William Bailey; historian and reporter, Stuart Mason of the faculty; chaplain, John Dickinson; sergeant-at-arms, Winthrop Nelson.

William E. Zeuch, organist of the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, announces the sixth and last for the season of the successful Sunday noon recitals he has been giving at 12:15 o'clock. The next recital will be given on Oct. 7.

WOMEN WANT WAR TAXES READJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Resolutions asking that national legislation be enacted to provide compensation for families of soldiers, and that the Government place the burden of the war on land values; on incomes, particularly those unearned; on excessive business profits, and on land not under cultivation, were adopted on Friday at the meeting of the National Women's Trade Union League. One resolution asks the support of the Government in legislation for health insurance, and another urges that the eight-hour day law be made a political issue in the choice of all State legislators in the next campaign.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, was reelected president of the league; Miss Melinda Scott of New York was chosen vice-president, and Miss Emma Staghagen of Chicago, secretary and treasurer. The members of the executive board are Miss Louise Mittelstadt, Kansas City; Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago; Miss Rose Schneiderman, New York; Miss Nell Quick, St. Louis; Miss Julia O'Connor, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Maloney, Chicago.

Examinations for the senior class of the New England Conservatory will be held on Thursday, June 14. Applications to take the tests should be registered with the dean of the faculty on or before Monday next.

DOCKERS' WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

LONDON, England.—As a result of a dispute over a new war bonus about 3,000 laborers at Tilbury docks came out on strike. The men claimed that under an agreement with the shipowners they were entitled to an additional bonus of 1s. 6d. a day, while the shipowners offered only 1s. The men intimated their intention of remaining on strike until their claim was settled. The matter was referred to the Shipping Controller who decided in favor of the men. The old bonus has now been doubled, with the addition of 1s. 6d. from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., from 5 to 8 p. m., and 1s. from 8 p. m. to 7 a. m., the full amount of the bonus figures being 3s., 2s., and 2s. respectively.

Virginia O'Brien '17 of New Haven and Dorothea Blake '18, a Brookline

The program for tomorrow is as follows:

Allegro maestoso (sonata No. 3, Gilmant; "Secret d'Amour," Klein; scherzo pastorale, Federlein; nocturne "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; moment musical, Schubert; chromatic fantasia, Thiele.

A program of music by American composers will be performed by advanced students of Josef Adamowski's ensemble and quartet classes at the New England Conservatory of Music Thursday evening, June 14. The numbers will include: Arthur Foote, trio in B flat major, op. 65; F. S. Converse, first movement of sonata in A major, op. 1, for pianoforte and violin; G. W. Chadwick, string quartet in D minor, No. 5; Arthur Whiting, "Idylle" arranged for violoncello by Josef Adamowski; Stuart Mason, "Orienteale" and "Danse nègre," for four violoncello; G. W. Chadwick, allegro sostenuto from quintet in E flat major, for pianoforte, two violins, viola and violoncello.

The performers at this concert will be: Pianoforte, Martha Baird, recently winner of the Mason & Hamlin prize; violin, Marie Thompson, Carl M. Bergmann, Ignace Nowicki, Rudolph Ringwall, Sam Rosen of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; viola, Rudolph Ringwall; violoncello, Irma Jordan, Ora Lathard, Lucille Quimby, Mildred Ridley.

Virginia O'Brien '17 of New Haven and Dorothea Blake '18, a Brookline

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Closing Hours

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RETURN MATCH
AT THE COUNTRY

Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford Will Again Meet M. J. Brady and Louis Teller in Four-Ball Golf Match

By next Saturday night the Massachusetts Golf Association should be pretty nearly in a position where it can go out and order at least the first of the war ambulances which it hopes to purchase, equip, send abroad and maintain for several months on the European battlefields, the money to be raised among Massachusetts golfers. Next Saturday night is mentioned specifically because by that time will be known the amount accruing from the big-four ball match involving Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford as one team playing against Louis Teller and M. J. Brady, to be played on the links of The Country Club, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the M. G. A. war ambulance fund.

It is both hoped and expected that at least \$1000 will be raised through the four-ball match next Saturday. Admission will be \$1, which applies equally to members of the club who wish to watch the match, which not only is certain to develop golf competition of the keenest and most brilliant order, but which is in a good cause.

While the admission charge is double what was asked at the Brae Burn Country Club, where the same pair met on May 19, there are several reasons why no real golfer should dwell for a moment on that phase of the match. The mere fact that the two amateurs defeated the professionals at Brae Burn makes the second match doubly interesting, particularly after the innumerable discussions that have taken place since the first meeting, in which many golfers have been contending that Ouimet and Guilford are capable of winning again, while as many others are confident that the Brady-Teller combination will surely win this time.

Another feature which makes the match so interesting is that it was on The Country Club course that Francis Ouimet won the honors which made him a golfer of world renown and one which he more than once has distinguished himself. The first victory he ever won over J. D. Travers, in match play, was on the same course, in a Lesley cup match shortly after winning the national open championship in 1913. It was on The Country Club course, in 1910, that he was impressed into service at the eleventh hour to fill out for the Massachusetts team against Rhode Island and though then a slip of a boy, just beginning to show signs of his later remarkable development as a golfer, he defeated his opponent in the team match. It was on the same course, playing against Norman Brooks, the Australian tennis player, that he made his record of 68 just prior to going to the Ekwanok Country Club at Manchester, Vt., and winning the national amateur championship of 1914.

There are many reasons, consequently, why hundreds of golfers should especially desire to see Mr. Ouimet once more in a match on the Clyde Park links. They also have good reason to know that M. J. Brady is thoroughly at home on that course. Barring one bad round, he played brilliant golf there in the Massachusetts open championship of 1911, when he finished two strokes behind Donald Ross, the winner. Two years ago in the Massachusetts open he had the great start of 71-73-144 for the first day's play, only to be overhauled by W. C. Hagan the second day and beaten by a small margin for the title. Last year it will be recalled the brilliant finish he made against Louis Teller in the afternoon round of their home-and-home match. That J. P. Guilford is thoroughly at home on the Clyde Park course has been shown several times, notably in the tournament which he won there last year. His golf against R. W. Brown in the national amateur performances of the season anywhere in the local districts and some of his individual shots in that tournament are still talked about when there comes up a discussion of shots of extra merit, particularly one which he played at the seventh hole. As for Louis Teller, The Country Club professional did not do his game justice at Brae Burn, but if he should show the golf that gave him a 67 at Clyde Park in practice recently he will be the feature performer of the four.

Plans have been completed by the club officials for handling a crowd of any size. Those who plan to see both morning and afternoon rounds and who will not be there as guests of a member will be able to get luncheon. The general chairman of the affairs on the day of the exhibition will be F. C. Hood, who is chairman of the golf committee. P. W. Whittemore has been appointed referee of the match; Barclay Tilton will be scorer; in charge of gallery and ropes will be Percival Gilbert. M. C. Haughton and Lawrence Haughton, the policing of the grounds will be done by F. H. Ware.

The sale of the badges will be in the hands of the ladies of the club, under the general direction of Miss F. C. Osgood and Miss Alice Sargent. Also, any member of The Country Club who purchases a ticket for the match will receive a committee badge, whereby he will automatically become a member of the general committee for the day, to help out in whatever capacity his services are needed.

FORMAL COLLEGE
ATHLETICS ARE
OUT OF QUESTION

Harvard Alumni Bulletin Says
Crimson Teams Will Be of
Inexperienced Men

According to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, formal intercollegiate athletics at the university next fall are out of the question. If any Harvard teams take the field they will be made up of inexperienced men, and will play informal contests only.

This will be, says the Bulletin, a good change from the professional atmosphere into which Harvard athletics were being wafted. The article follows:

"Although the newspapers have recently printed optimistic articles about the early renewal of intercollegiate athletics, there are no indications that conditions at Harvard next fall will be essentially different from those which now exist.

"Much will depend, of course, on the amount of attention which the undergraduates wish to give to military training; the intensive work now carried on by the Reserve Officers Training Corps takes practically the whole time of all its members, and such a schedule next year will make it impossible for the students to participate in intercollegiate athletics, or even in competition which might be confined to the members of the university. Moreover, the undergraduates at present are not greatly interested in anything but military matters.

"If, however, military training is reduced next year to a minimum, the interest in athletics may revive sufficiently to bring about informal contests with other colleges. The development of teams, under such circumstances, must begin from the very bottom. Almost all of the prominent athletes have gone away from Cambridge and are in the training camps, the aviation squads, the naval reserve, or some other branch of service in preparation for, or participation in, the war; few, if any, of them will return to college in the autumn, and their places on the football eleven and the other teams must be filled by new and inexperienced men.

"Such a condition of things would not be wholly disadvantageous, for it might tend to change the atmosphere in which intercollegiate athletics have been fostered. There has been no peace in the minds of many enthusiasts 'without victory.' This is the professional rather than the amateur attitude towards competitive sport. The loss of it would be a positive gain."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	24	12	.667
Providence	24	15	.615
Baltimore	24	18	.571
Toronto	22	18	.550
Rochester	22	18	.550
Buffalo	21	25	.458
Montreal	17	25	.405
Richmond	13	30	.302

RESULTS YESTERDAY

	At Buffalo	First Game
Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Rochester	1 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 0	7-12 3
Buffalo	0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	6-8 7

	At Baltimore	Second Game
Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Rochester	0 2 2 0 3 0 0 0 0	7-15 2
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1-5 3

	At Baltimore	Third Game
Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0	5-9 2
Baltimore	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0	4-9 2

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Newark.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.
Richmond at Baltimore.

JONES MEETS JACOBY IN FINAL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Louis Jacoby of New Orleans and Robert Jones of Atlanta will meet in the title match for championship honors here today in the finals of the annual tournament of the Southern Golf Association. Jacoby defeated Houston Davis of Birmingham, 7 up and 6 to play, in 36 holes Friday, while Jones eliminated Thomas Wheelock of New Orleans by the score of 8 and 7.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	P.C.
Ruth, p.	14	29	1	16	3	2	2	1	4	10	8	1	1	.600
Bader, p.	7	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	1	.600
Walsh, c.	11	31	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	354	16	2	1	.888
Walker, c.	31	107	14	24	7	2	4	1	1	317	66	7	4	.959
Gainer, lb.	14	51	8	15	4	1	3	3	1	294	143	3	3	.979
Lewis, c.	4	108	23	14	1	1	1	1	1	265	84	4	1	.966
Gardner, 2b.	44	155	15	41	9	3	11	1	1	264	54	79	11	.924
Scott, ss.	44	151	14	38	8	4	8	3	1	251	87	137	15	.936
Hoblitell, lb.	23	119	13	29	8	6	6	4	1	243	355	11	1	.997
Hooper, p.	4	161	22	37	5	8	8	5	1	242	8	4	1	.985
Shorten, c.f.	20	57	5	13	6	1	2	1	1	227	35	2	1	.900
Thomas, c.	25	72	10	16	1	1	2	1	1	222	108	22	1	.900
Mays, p.	10	28	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	214	3	1	1	.900
Marvin, 2b.	23	71	12	15	3	3	2	1	1	211	30	57	4	.956
Hendrickson	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	24	46	7	.900
Cady, c.	6	16	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	187	20	4	1	.923
Barry, 2b.	28	93	15	17	12	6	1	1	1	182	50	68	4	.966
Agnew, c.	21	63	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	174	67	32	1	.990
Shore, p.	10	30	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	152	2	39	2	.962
Foster, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	0	0	0	.000
Wyckoff, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	0	0	0	.000
Penneck, p.	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	0	0	0	.000
McNally, 2b.	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	3	4	1	.750
Leonard, p.	12	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	19	1	1	.945

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	P.C.
Rawlings, 2b.	ss.	17	41	5	16	1	3	2	1	390	16	39	2	.963
Wilhoit, r.f.	c.f.	26	80	9	22	3	2	1	1	275	35	4	2	.972
Magee, l.f.	lb.	33	128	11	33	11	5	3	4	258	82	8	5	.947
Konetchy, lb.	ss.	36	130	13	33	2	6	5	1	253	400	20	2	.996
Rodolph, p.	2b.	12	37	2	9	1	1	1	1	241	61	4	1	.966
Fitzpatrick, r.f.	2b.	12	33	4	8	2	2	1	1	242	13	23	4	.871
Smith, 3b.	ss.	27	133	13	32	4	4	4	2	240	37	69	12	.897
Goody, c.	ss.	35	115	8	27	4	1	6	1	234	153	54	7	.971
Bailey, r.f.	1b.	19	40	4	9	1	2	1	1	225	13	1	1	.875
Massey, 2b.	1b.	17	50	4	10	6	1	1	1	200	24	46	7	.900
Evers, 2b.	ss.	30	32	3	6	1	1	1	1	187	12	31	4	.914
Maranville, ss.	ss.	32	125	14	23	3	3	2	2	183	76	108	8	.958
Wombley, r.f.	c.f.	1b.	31	97	8	17	6	1	1	175	61	3	1	.950
Kelly, 3b.	ss.	15	57	2	9	1	1	1	1	157	9	1	1	.800
Barnes, p.	ss.	14	19	1	3	1	1	1	1	157	6	25	1	.900
Collins, r.f.	c.f.	8	27	3	4	1	1	1	1	148	14	1	1	.900
Tyler, p.	ss.	11	22	1	3	1	1	1	1	136	5	21	1	.962
Kelly, 3b.	ss.	12	37	4	9	1	1	1	1	125	10	1	1	.800
Ragan, p.	ss.	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	2	10	1	.800
Crum, p.	ss.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	1	1	1	.000
Reulbach, p.	ss.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	1	1	1	.000
Truesdell, p.	ss.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	18	4	1	.000
Nehf, p.	ss.	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	3	1	1	.000

COLLEGE STARS
IN TRACK MEET

R. C. Arbuckle of Purdue Establishes New Record for the Javelin Throw in Preliminary Events in Western Conference

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETS

1901—Michigan	38
1902—Michigan	36
1903—Michigan	49
1904—Michigan	42
1905—Chicago	56
1906—Michigan	62 1/2
1907—Illinois	31
1908—Chicago	24
1909—Illinois	36
1910—Leland Stanford-Notre Dame	17
1911—Missouri	35
1912—California	41 1/2
1913—Illinois	47 1/2
1914—Illinois	45 7-12
1915—Wisconsin	38
1916—Wisconsin	49

PRESENT CONFERENCE RECORDS

C. A. Blair, 1903.	Chicago
W. F. May, 1908.	Illinois
F. F. Ward, 1915.	Chicago
20-Yard Dash—21½%.	
Archie Hahn, 1902.	Michigan
T. F. Ward, 1915.	Chicago
C. B. Smith, 1916.	Wisconsin
440-Yard Dash—47½%.	
Binga Dismond, 1916.	Chicago
880-Yard Run—1m. 53½%.	
D. M. Scott, 1916.	Mississippi A. C.
One-Mile Run—4m. 19½%.	
Ivan Mays, 1915.	De Pauw
Two-Mile Run—9m. 29½%.	
C. J. Stout, 1916.	Chicago
120-Yard Hurdles—14½%.	
R. I. Simpson, 1916.	Missouri
220-Yard Hurdles—29½%.	
R. I. Simpson, 1916.	Missouri
One-Mile Relay—3m. 21½%.	
University of Chicago, 1915	
Running High Jump—6ft. ¾in.	
Robert W. 1913.	Wisconsin
Running Broad Jump—23ft. ¾in.	
P. W. Stiles, 1915.	Wisconsin
Pole Vault—12ft. 8¾in.	
J. K. Gold, 1913.	Wisconsin
16-Pound Shot—47ft. ¾in.	
Ralph Rose, 1904.	Michigan
16-Pound Hammer—160ft. 4in.	
K. Shattuck, 1913.	California
Discus Throw—155ft. 2in.	
A. M. Mucke, 1917.	Wisconsin
Javelin Throw—191ft. 9in.	
C. R. Arbuckle, 1917.	Purdue

MONTANA HAS ITS
LARGEST CLASS

State University Gives Full Honors to Absentees on Military Service—Address by the President of Reed College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MISSOULA, Mont.—Where there is no vision, the people must perish. We must make the United States carry the torch of civilization into the future. The supreme function of the university is to foster and safeguard democracy and humanity," said President W. T. Foster of Reed College, Portland, Or., yesterday in a commencement address before members of the graduating class of the Montana State University. He was introduced by Chancellor E. C. Elliott, who said the class of 1917 was the largest in the history of the University, numbering 72. Seventeen were absent on military duty.

Bishop W. F. Faber of the Montana Episcopal Diocese delivered the baccalaureate address on June 3. He said the most vital service to the country was the cleansing and sharpening of our moral vision. Germany's intelligence and scientific efficiency were fruitless waste if the moral sense was darkened.

Twenty-five departments of the State University of Missoula were represented in the diplomas given. The young men were excused from further attendance at classes a few weeks ago to permit them to return to ranches to aid in emergency crop planting, and the young men in the army ranks were given full credit for their year's work, and graduated with complete honors.

The class day exercises were conducted in Convocation Hall. The class president was Stuart McHaffie of Missoula, winner of three Northwestern Intercollegiate debates; class history was given by Anna Foley, Victor; class poem, Gladys Lewis, Howard; class prophecy, Marion Duncan, Great Falls; class song, Evelyn Thomas, Missoula. The class memorial was a painting of President F. C. Scheuch. Miss Jeannette Rankin, the nation's first congresswoman, now serving with the Montana delegation at Washington, graduated from the University of Montana with the class of 1902. She received a bachelor of science degree. Her sister, Edna Rankin, is a law student of the school, and was given a bachelor of arts degree last year.

"Parallels of Patriotism"

Bishop Leonard Speaks at University of Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The thirty-fourth commencement of the University of Southern California was held Thursday morning, in Bible Institute Auditorium, with the largest graduating class in the history of the university, over 500 degrees and certificates for teaching being conferred. Bishop Adam W. Leonard of San Francisco delivered the commencement address, taking for his subject "Parallels of Patriotism." He compared the problems of 1861 and 1865 with those of the present time, and in a most convincing manner showed the necessity of supporting the President and the Government. In speaking on the question of education and democracy, Bishop Leonard said, "Any nation that leaves religion out of its education contributes to the breakdown of democracy."

Lafayette College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

EASTON, Pa.—On the evening of June 8, the first day of the eighty-second annual commencement of Lafayette College, will take place the annual Barge oratorical contest. The prize is the Benjamin F. Barge gold medal. Seven members of the graduating class will deliver orations. J. G. Everard, R. W. Hill and J. B. Quirk will speak on "Is Christianity a Failure?" "National Prohibition" is the subject of the orations of Donald Mummert and G. C. Watson. J. I. Gulick will speak on "The Patriotism of Peace" and H. C. Sheporwich on "The Russian Revolution."

The judges will be Wayne Dumont of Paterson, N. J., the Rev. F. K. Fretz of Easton, and Prof. F. W. Dickey of the college faculty. The Rev. Harold McAfee Robinson will preside.

Another feature of the week is the commencement luncheon in the gymnasium. Every year for over half a century ladies of the community have given this luncheon to the graduates of Lafayette, and in recent years have entertained more than 300 guests of the college every Commencement Day.

University of Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—One hundred and thirty-seven students were graduated at the University of Kentucky on Thursday and 11 honorary degrees were conferred. Those receiving this honor from outside the State were Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; James Lane Allen, author, New York; Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives; and A. S. Crandall, geologist, of Wisconsin. Comparatively few of the graduates were present, as many of the men have enlisted in the Army or Navy. Several men, however, secured a furlough to come from the officers' reserve camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to receive a graduate from Natal, South Africa, received his diploma and left immediately for Canada to join the Coast Patrol.

Dr. Wheeler's address was entirely optimistic, as regards the war and general business conditions. He predicted that the great West will be looked to more than ever and that general conditions will draw the Pacific slope, and California especially, closer to the eastern half of the country.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owes his knighthood, recently conferred by the King, to his services as a master of transportation in the Dominion for imperial ends, and also because of special services recently rendered while on a commission to Russia. He is a native of Montreal. He began work in the Canadian Pacific's employ as far back as 1883; and knows the system, its capacities and its achievements, as do few men in Canada.

Joseph Wesley Flavelle, a recipient of a baronetcy from King George on the recent birthday list of awards, has to his credit forceful and efficient handling of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Munitions Board, of which he has been chairman. He is a native of Ontario, of Irish ancestry, and one of the leading financiers and business men of the city of Toronto.

Brigadier-General Francis Earl Johnston, C. B., who commands the New Zealand troops on Salisbury Plain, recently inspected by King George, has seen much active service. He served on the expedition to Dongola in 1896, when he received the Egyptian medal with clasp, and also in the South African War, 1900-2, being mentioned twice in dispatches and receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. In the present war, he took part in the Dardanelles campaign, 1914-15.

Paul Elmer More, upon whom Columbia University has just conferred the title of Doctor of Letters, formerly was editor of The Nation (New York City), and prior to that was on the staff of the Independent, acting as literary editor. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His best title to such an academic honor as Columbia has just conferred is the nine volumes of essays on literary, ethical and philosophical topics which he has put forth under the general title of the "Shelburne Essays." Mr. More was born and given his college education in St. Louis, Mo. He then came East to Harvard for postgraduate work, specializing in philosophy and Sanskrit. His proficiency in the latter led to his serving on the faculty for a season, when he was called to Bryn Mawr College to teach in the classical department. It is this acquaintance with the best thought and literature of the ancient Asiatic and European worlds as well as with modern literature that gives to Mr. More's literary criticism a range and breadth not so common among men of his calling as is desirable.

ARIZONA ROAD PUSHED AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—More than 1000 men are working on the uncompleted portion of the San Diego & Arizona Railway, and this number soon will be increased. The line will connect San Diego with the Southern Pacific lines at El Centro, Imperial Valley.

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BRYN MAWR GIRLS TO FARM

Undergraduates Will Run a Farm—Patriotic Speeches at Commencement—Eighty-Seven Students Graduated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Eighty-seven students graduated from Bryn Mawr College on Thursday, when there were addresses by President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, and by Mr. Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia on "International Reorganization After the War." Sixty-nine students received the degree of bachelor of arts, 10 the degree of master of arts and eight the degree of doctor of philosophy. The gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the college and relatives of the seniors. After the exercises closed, luncheon of 160 covers was served for the friends of the senior class in Radnor Hall. The director and faculty and friends of the college were invited to luncheon at the Danbury by President Thomas to meet Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White and the new dean of the College, Miss Helen Herron Taft.

President Thomas spoke principally on the great war now nearing the close of its third year. "It is women scholars," said he, "who must keep burning for the next generation the fires of learning. It argues well for the future of American scholarship that the five leading eastern colleges for women have not relaxed, in any way their academic standards during the past year and will not do so, however long the war may last. There is no more loyal and patriotic body of women to be found anywhere than in Bryn Mawr College. Our students have been untiring in giving, raising, and making money for war relief work and in working for the Red Cross. In addition the college has mobilized itself for preparedness work of all kinds; and when the students had undertaken to do almost more than they could do, they were so carried away by listening to the story of the sufferings of Belgium that they assumed the support and reconstruction of a whole Belgian village at \$400 a month until the end of the war.

"Many of our Bryn Mawr undergraduates are going to continue their patriotic work throughout the summer. This is made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Sharpless of West Chester, who have placed at the disposal of the college 20 plowed, fertilized acres of rich farming land in Chester County. Re-lays of students will work there during the summer months, and we expect to supply from this patriotic farm all the vegetables used by the college throughout next year.

"Through the generosity of other donors who wish for the present to remain anonymous, Bryn Mawr College is also able to do its share in investing in the patriotic loan. Within a few days \$100,000 in Liberty Bonds will be handed to the treasurer of the college to found a chair in English composition.

"The College has been favored by gifts of other scholarships the past year. One of the value of \$500 a year from the children of Charles S. Hinchman, to be known as the Charles S.

Hinchman Memorial scholarship, will be awarded for excellence in scholarship to a Junior, to be held during the senior year. Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell of Chestnut Hill, Mass., has given a graduate scholarship in social economy and social research to be known as the Robert G. Valentine scholarship, in memory of Robert G. Valentine, to whose expert work of the relations between capital and labor all social workers owe such a great debt. The three Elizabeth S. Shippin scholarships founded under the will which left Bryn Mawr College a legacy of \$176,844 have come into operation this year and are awarded today for the first time.

Mr. White spoke in advocacy of the world organization plans of the League to Enforce Peace, saying that they have been endorsed by the principal statesmen of the world. "The proposal is that the powers joining the league shall agree that if any member commences hostilities against another, before having submitted its dispute and given time for decision, it shall be forthwith opposed by all the other members, first, with economic pressure, and, if that does not suffice, then with their united military strength. No international army is contemplated; merely the joint use of economic, military and naval power, as these are now being used by the Allied Powers."

Phillips Academy

ANDOVER, Mass.—At Phillips Academy on Sunday, June 10, the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered in the chapel at 4:30 p. m. by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL.D., of New York City. June 12 a concert by the Andover Choral Society will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening and on June 13 Draper prize speaking will occur at 8 o'clock. June 14 is class day, at which time the reunion classes of '62, '67, '72, '77, '87, '92, '97 and '02 will hold their reunions. June 15 is commencement day.

Drake University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Drake University of Des Moines graduated a class of 229 students on Thursday night. One of the honor students was Agapito Orliha Gaa, who is being educated in the United States at the expense of the Philippine Government, and whose thesis was adjudged the best of any presented by the law department.

ANNEX ASKED FOR
FEDERAL TREASURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War financing has proved the United States Treasury Building inadequate for the varied activities, and Chairman Clark of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee has asked Congress to appropriate \$1,250,000 for a new annex immediately across the street from the present building.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Four-Minute Men

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—If, as some persons contend, there is still, despite the wide publicity given to the various war messages and congressional discussions, some doubt as to whether the issues of the war are clearly understood by the people, there is certainly room for an organization which will carry war discussions to the places where people habitually gather for amusement, entertainment, instruction or worship. This is the object of the "Four-Minute Men," a national organization composed of public-spirited speakers of proved merit who have volunteered to deliver four-minute talks under the direction of the central organization, which will assign subjects approved by the Government and the National Defense Council. In Indianapolis these speakers have appeared in motion-picture theaters to explain the purpose and importance of the Liberty Loan. For the most part, the proprietors have exhibited a commendable disposition to cooperate with them. Some others, however, are missing an excellent opportunity to help the Government disseminate precisely the kind of information that will do the most for the success of the war. No doubt this will be realized, so that in the course of the next few days speakers will have appeared at all motion-picture theaters. The "Four-Minute Men" are introduced by an announcement thrown on the screen and immediately they appear and talk straight facts and arguments for four minutes. There is no indulgence in flowery language, and no opportunity for the speaker to do more than speak his piece, which has been approved by the Government, and retire. It is this sort of service that is doing much to awaken the country to the necessity of getting down to business.

Prohibition

BALTIMORE NEWS.—Opponents of prohibition may rightly claim that its advocates are taking advantage of war conditions to further their propaganda and that they wish to go ahead with it regardless of its effect upon national, State and municipal finances or upon a great mass of people who do not believe it to be wise to force the issue at this time. If the President and the Council of National Defense urge total prohibition upon the people of the United States as a necessary war measure, the fight will be won before it is started. The American people are giving every indication of willingness to make any sacrifice at this juncture that their leaders declare will help win the war. If that means prohibition, they are for prohibition. If it means curtailment in production of their beverages, they are for curtailment. If it means taxation of them that will double or triple prices to consumers, they are for that. But they wish first to know that the proposal has the endorsement as a war and a conservation measure of

the leaders upon whom they have made up their minds to rely and to whom they are looking for guidance in these critical times. Until this is had, it will be cause for regret if the country is plunged into a fight over the question. Congress has plainly shown that it is not ready to push prohibition if it alone. That it is doubtful of the expediency of the measure is clear to all observers. In the circumstances, the part of wisdom is to be guided by the wishes of the Administration and by the advice of the patriotic, loyal and long-headed men whom it has called in to assist it in solving this and other serious problems that confront the Nation.

TRIBUTES PAID TO
ENGINEERS' WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, R. N., presided at the annual dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers, and Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labor, and Sir George Reid, M. P., were the chief guests.

The King, in reply to a message from the association, sent a telegram expressing his gratification at their determination to do their utmost to maintain the necessary supplies of munitions on which the victorious issue of the war so largely depended. Sir Edward Carson wrote saying he would have been glad to have been present to bear testimony to the importance of the work which was being carried out in the engineering shops and to acknowledge the way in which the men in them were appreciating the opportunity offered them to play a great part in the struggle. The answer to the latest German barbarism lay in the shipyards and engineering shops, so that tonnage sunk might be promptly replaced and means developed for directly attacking the enemy submarines. If he might speak through them to every one connected with shipbuilding repair and engineering at this present time, his message was that they should redouble their efforts till victory was theirs.

Mr. Hodge, in speaking on the labor question, said that he believed if he had been given more opportunity a great many disputes would never have occurred. It was his firm conviction that the workmen in the past had been no more guilty than their employers. They had not given their best, because the employers had not done so. He believed in payment by results, but he disapproved of the action of many employers in "cutting the rate." Where labor-saving devices were used the profits should be divided between the employer and employee.

CHAIN LETTER
AS LAST RESORT

Three Women Who Gathered Money for Allies in This Way Give Explanation and Say Their Effort Was Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having received inquiries in regard to a chain letter asking for contributions of 21 cents for purchase of hospital supplies to be used in Europe and signed by Miss Elizabeth Whitman of New York City, this bureau has learned that the undertaking is now being conducted through the British Red Cross Society, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench is chairman in this city. Speaking for Miss Whitman, Miss C. W. Lipscomb said:

"This chain was started by Miss Whitman, Miss S. V. Clark and myself because we heard such heart-rending accounts of the terrible suffering endured by our gallant men and our allies that we felt we must do something to help, and this was the only method we knew of by which we could get in touch with people. We are three busy working women and it took all our spare time to open and answer letters, etc. We often sat up till midnight to get the letters finished. This spring the work became too much for us, and the British Red Cross kindly consented to help us. Thanks to the kindness of so many unknown friends, we have received over \$28,000. I cannot give you the exact figures.

"We give money to different war relief societies in this country and they buy the supplies wholesale and in this way we have been able to send supplies to hospitals in all parts of the allied countries. Every penny sent to us is used for anesthetics. Nothing is kept for expenses. We and our work have been from time to time examined by Federal and postal authorities, and both of them thoroughly approve of it."

In a letter explaining the chain, Mr. Trench says: "The appeal is a genuine one. Our committee made a full investigation, conferring with the postal authorities, and being fully satisfied, took over the chain letter. We are quite aware that chain letters form a very uneconomic way of getting funds, but it is the only way in which funds can sometimes be obtained."

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WAR LOAN AND STOCK MARKET

Financial Markets Seem to Be Undisturbed by Heavy Government Financing—Week's Review of Financial Affairs

In view of the heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, the proposed increase in taxes for war purposes, and the unsettled conditions generally, the securities markets have acted remarkably well. The expected expenditure of many billions of dollars in the United States for war materials seems to be the backlog of the investment markets at present. It is contended that even with the enormous financial burden the people will be called upon to bear, the great increase in general business which will be caused by the expenditure of so much, will enable them to stand it. The greater activity will be largely artificial and possibly for a limited period of time, but it is conducive to bullish sentiment just the same.

People are not wondering when the war will be over so much now as they did before the United States got into it. In fact the sentiment now seems to be that it would be better that an entirely satisfactory conclusion be reached, even though the war be long drawn out, than to have it end by a patched up peace. Consequently business and financial interests are preparing for a protracted war. Should anything occur to bring it to an end sooner than they contemplate, all the better, but it is deemed wise now to be ready for several years more of fighting. This will mean the raising of many billions of dollars in war loans. Just how they will affect the prices of other securities no one can forecast, but the present Liberty Loan has not yet done much to unsettle things.

It is rather curious that among bond authorities there is little conviction as to the trend of prices for corporation bonds, "when and if" the Government follows the present offering of \$2,000,000,000 of the 3½ per cent Liberty Loan with another offering a few months later bearing 4 per cent interest. It was the unanimous opinion of bond men many weeks ago that the entrance of the United States into the war with the result of large sales of Government bonds would have a serious effect on bond prices. Not only would taxation be heavily increased, but interest rates would soar, while corporation bonds would have to compete with tax-exempt Government issues. Interest rates have stiffened, but it is now doubted if they will be so high as earlier expected. Taxation is to be increased as predicted and the tax-exempt Government securities are being offered and sold. With prices off eight and 10 points many good judges believe the decline has gone far enough, that prices have become adjusted to the matter of taxes. But whether on an offering of 4 per cent Government bonds another adjustment of corporation bonds prices would have to take place is a matter on which so far none seems willing to make predictions. The influence of the first offering they were able to estimate, but the other possible development is another thing. It may be that lower prices for corporation bonds would be necessary in that case to prevent disparity between the two classes of securities. On the other hand, present low prices may have discounted a higher interest rate for the Liberty Loan.

It is definitely known that the amount subscribed to date for the Liberty Loan will not bring about an over-subscription. This is the conclusion reached by the Liberty Loan committee on the basis of first returns from all sections of the second Federal Reserve district, New York. The success of the Liberty Loan is held to be measured, not by mere subscription, but by the amount by which it is oversubscribed, and the declaration of the loan committee is regarded as showing that there can be no let-up in campaigning if the aim is to be achieved. Incidentally, the announcement marks a departure from the committee's policy, maintained since organization, of giving out no information relative to the total subscribed.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 4 per cent. The demand for time money continues greater than the amount available, and sustained strength is the chief characteristic of the market. On regular industrial collateral loans are being made at 5 per cent for virtually all periods. Mixed money is nominally quoted at 4½ per cent for all maturities. Due to the scarcity of supply the volume of trading is small. The situation in commercial paper remains unchanged. Dealings continue on a restricted scale at 5 per cent for the best regular maturities.

June 15 is likely to occasion some disturbance in the money market. Not only is it the date for paying the first installment of 2 per cent on Liberty Loan subscriptions, but this year, income tax payments will be due then instead of June 30 as heretofore. Regardless of over-subscription, initial applications on the Liberty Loan mean a matter of about \$40,000,000. It is estimated that receipts from income tax for fiscal year 1917 will be \$244,750,000. To date about \$165,000,000 has been paid, leaving about \$80,000,000 estimated payable on or before June 15. Much the larger part, representing an aggregate of \$130,000,000 will affect the New York center. Drain of funds from circulation into channels of the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks has already been manifested in statistics of money in circulation. For

the first time in many months the aggregate of money in circulation shows a decrease. On June 1, money in circulation stood \$4,731,326,882, a falling off of more than \$5,500,000 since May 1. Per capita circulation consequently fell to \$45.49, compared with 46.61 on May 1. Since early in 1915 per capita circulation had been showing an almost continuous monthly increase.

Last month's falling off in money circulation was accounted for by decrease of \$76,800,000 in gold certificates. On the other hand, there was an increase of about \$23,000,000 in gold coin, while Federal Reserve notes increased \$44,000,000. Part of the loss in gold certificates is due to gold exports to Japan, the subtreasury at New York receiving gold certificates against transfer of an equivalent amount of gold withdrawn from San Francisco.

Report of condition of national banks May 1 was particularly significant in view of pending amendments to Federal Reserve Act. Against reserve of \$1,499,000,000; banks held in their own vaults \$763,000,000, with Federal Reserve banks \$762,000,000 and balance with reserve agents of \$948,000,000. This made a surplus of \$74,000,000. If only amounts held in own vaults and with Federal Reserve banks are considered, there would still be a surplus of \$26,000,000. That is, exclusive of balances with reserve agents, which will cease to count as reserve when pending bill becomes a law. This means that technically the banks will be able to meet a drastic feature of the new law (which anticipates abolition of agents' balances as reserve under Federal Reserve Act on Nov. 17 next) without seriously affecting their condition. It only means that instead of a surplus reserve of \$74,000,000, national banks would be showing a reserve above requirements of \$26,000,000.

Consideration of war revenue bill and other pressing matters has been responsible for delay in enactment of bill embodying amendments of Federal Reserve Act recommended by the Federal Reserve Board. Favorable action was taken by the House May 5, and by the Senate in a somewhat different form May 9. Conferences intended to reconcile House and Senate forms were in progress during two weeks ended May 25. Senate and House bills taken together include practically everything recommended by the Federal Reserve Board, and also add a new feature urged in one form or another both in House and Senate, but not recommended by the board. This took shape in the so-called "Hardwick amendment" whereby it was originally provided that exchange charge of not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent might be levied on aggregate face value of all checks presented at any one time for collection. The exchange provision is the outgrowth of work done by the "committee of 25" of American Bankers Association which has been opposing development of the collection system established by Federal Reserve Board. The conference committee has not yet reported the result of its work, and final form of the bill remains, therefore, in doubt.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRY BOOMS

Although in the domestic business situation of the United States retail trade is reported as rather slow and backward, the leading industrial lines, such as iron, steel, shipbuilding, coal mining, textiles and lumber, are experiencing unparalleled activity to the tune of advancing prices. At the same time Government buying tends to divert interest from regular trade channels.

In a word, demand in industrial lines, greatly accentuated by the needs of war, is insatiable, and although every effort of energy is being made to keep up with requirements, supplies of labor or of transportation facilities are wholly inadequate. In an industrial sense the country is overproduced. But regular distributive trade waits, partly because a sentiment of economy is abroad in the land, and also because the price barometer is too high to encourage liberal buying, says Bradstreet's weekly review of conditions.

The bank clearings for the week as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate \$6,081,422,000, or 16 per cent larger than those for the previous week. Outside of New York the total clearings for the week were \$2,330,321,000, an increase of 21 per cent as compared with the previous week.

EXPORTATION OF LEATHER GAINS

Exports of leather and tanned skins totaled \$5,868,177 for March, 1917, compared with \$6,020,888 for March, 1916. Nine months' exports were \$50,750,341 in 1917, \$59,152,589 in 1916 and \$46,531,355 in 1915. Thus the nine months' figures showed an increase over the corresponding period in 1916. March exports showed a decrease of \$152,711 compared with previous year. In the meantime, exports of boots and shoes fell off from \$3,499,058 in March, 1916, to \$2,524,152 in March last. The nine months' exports were \$25,659,960 in 1917, \$36,549,592 in 1916 and \$15,678,937 in 1915.

Shipments of leather and tanned skins went in greatest volume to United Kingdom and Russia, in Europe, and boots and shoes were exported in large quantities to Canada and Mexico.

WOOLWORTH SALES GREATER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company sales for May were \$7,590,442, an increase of \$778,344, or 11 per cent. For five months sales were \$33,569,657, a gain of \$3,163,765, or 10 per cent.

EARNINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL GOOD

For April and Four Months Gain in Gross \$1,600,000 and \$4,190,000, Respectively

Western, southern and southwestern railroad companies have made a somewhat more favorable exhibit of operations thus far in the current fiscal year than have those operating in eastern territory. An excellent illustration of this is the showing made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for April and the four months ended April 30 last. For the month the gross gain was almost \$1,600,000, and that of the net \$566,000, as compared with April last year. For the four months the increase in the former was \$4,190,000, and that of the latter \$1,728,000 over the similar four months a year ago.

Since the unfavorable exhibit of operations by the Illinois Central in 1912, at which time expenses were increased to such an extent as to reflect an operating ratio to gross revenues of 119.4 per cent, there has been a gradual improvement in returns until 1916, when the largest gross revenues in the history of the road were reported. In 1913 it became necessary to reduce the dividend from 7 to 6 per cent and in 1915 5 per cent was paid, the rate subsequently being restored to 6 per cent a year, which is now being disbursed. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1916, 10.70 per cent was earned on the \$109,285,532 common stock, as compared with 6.18 per cent in the previous year, 7.40 per cent in 1914, 6.02 per cent in 1913 and 3.12 per cent in 1912.

The Illinois Central operates through a territory which is a highly productive agricultural section, but it also derives a large amount of through north and south business between Chicago and New Orleans. In other words, with its northern terminal in Chicago it obtains a large amount of Gulf business from practically every large railroad entering that city, and this business is more remunerative than much of the local short-haul business, taken on at intermediary points between the two cities mentioned.

Considerable improvement and betterment work has been accomplished by the company in recent years, and it now has plans for improvements of the entire system at an approximate cost of \$10,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is to be spent in Louisiana, where the lines of Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road are operated. With the conclusion of this improvement program the company's operating capacity will have been placed on a more substantial basis than at present, although, as a result of extensive developments and betterments in recent years, it is regarded as one of the best equipped and effective operating systems tapping the southern portions of the United States.

STEEL'S MAY OUTPUT BIG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to reports from Pittsburgh, United States Steel Corporation was able to produce almost 1,800,000 tons of steel in May, this being 15,000 tons greater than in April. The May output, therefore, was only once exceeded in history of the corporation, but it is notable that daily rate of output in May was 50,000 tons less than in April, the difference being due to two more working days in May as compared with preceding month.

The heavy output last month was made possible by the large purchases of steel scrap in the open market, which more than compensated for the falling off in pig iron production. It was worthy of note, too, that although ingot production in May was almost as large as in March, 1916, the output of rolled steel last month fell considerably under the production in March last year. The May output is estimated to have been a little in excess of 1,400,000 tons, and the output in March, 1916, was a little in excess of 1,500,000 tons. Another interesting point is that May shipments of rolled steel are estimated to have been about 50,000 tons less than in April on account of railroad congestion.

NEW FINANCING BEING DELAYED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wall Street, is giving the Liberty Loan the right of way and all new issues are being held up until the Government Loan has been placed. June 15 is the date set for the final returns on the war loan.

Practically all the large utility companies have needs of new financing. Improvements and betterments are now being carried on current income receipts and many extensions in service are being delayed until the materials and labor costs can be financed by new bond or stock issues.

Power companies are especially certain gas companies have ample business in sight if they can increase their production. Traction lines are the most unfavorably situated, but there is a reasonable expectation of increases in fares in most districts. One and all, however, have been meeting only actual needs from their incomes, and the passage of time only accentuates the demands for new capital by the utilities.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75½c up ½.

LONDON, England—Bar silver, 38 7-16d up 1-16d.

MARKET OPINIONS

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: After sharp advances such as have occurred in many stocks, moderate reactions are to be expected, but if we are in a major upward movement it is not yet time to look for any important general decline. For the present, therefore, we favor purchases on all small set-backs in the expectation of considerably higher prices within the next week or 10 days.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It may be that with the Liberty Loan heavily oversubscribed, with favorable crop news, and with Russia remaining loyal to the Entente Allies, we shall see increasing public interest in the market and a demand ensue for securities which will remove many of the present anomalies between the market price and the amount of interest or dividends paid.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We are in the midst of a great war speculation. There is full justification in profits for most of the advance. How far this movement will continue will depend upon one's idea as to how long these profits will continue. Certainly, at the moment there is nothing is sight to make one feel that they are coming to an end, yet at such a time it is well to remember that similar conditions existed only a little more than six months ago. A broadening of the movement to include all classes would do much to induce more confidence in its permanency.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market is trying to size up values on a winning basis—think of that side of it, what victory will mean for the great creditor country that, forced in, brings the victory. There's more rise yet, in this 1917 early summer market—much more.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh—So much depends upon crop results this year that all interests will watch weekly developments with the closest attention. To stimulate a bull stock market at this time would mean the withdrawing of banking credits from business and from the use of the Government in any additional financing it may undertake. There is no doubt as to who would get the accommodation in that event. The funds would be withdrawn from the stock market and we would witness a repetition of the liquidation which occurred last year, when stocks were thrown overboard and when many prices were apparently forced below intrinsic values.

The more conservative people are not favorable to a bull market at this time. The probabilities are that the Liberty Loan will be oversubscribed. Whether the full amount of subscriptions are allotted, or whether applications will be scaled down and only the \$2,000,000,000 offered are sold at this time, we do not know. The decision will rest with the Treasury Department. But we may be assured that with the completion of the flotation the Government's financing will be by no means finished. If the war continues—the it is virtually certain that another \$2,000,000,000 will be offered six months or so from now.

FINANCIAL NOTES

London Economist's index number of commodities, as of the end of May, is 5412, a new high record, an increase of 63 points from the April 30 quotation. It compares with 4319 a year ago.

Bids for approximately 100,000 motor trucks, automobiles, motorcycles and similar vehicle equipment for the Army were opened in Chicago. Estimated equipment will cost between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000.

In first two months of fiscal year, April and May, Dominion of Canada's receipts aggregated \$41,000,000, compared with \$33,000,000 in April and May of last year. Payments of current and capital accounts show reduction of \$7,000,000, making net gain \$15,000,000. War expenditures in two months increased from \$9,000,000 last year to \$11,000,000 this year.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in averages in the weekly statement of the Associated Banks of New York City are: Average reserve excess \$80,549,190; decreased \$52,867,630; loans increased \$28,713,000; reserve in own vaults decreased \$56,283,000; reserve in Federal bank increased \$3,897,000; reserve in other banks decreased \$1,273,000; demand deposits decreased \$7,637,000; circulation increased \$63,000. Totals: Loans \$3,747,359,000; reserve in own vaults \$392,848,000; reserve in Federal bank \$233,099,000; reserve in other banks \$58,978,000; demand deposits \$3,616,079,000; time deposits \$177,906,000; circulation \$29,232,000; aggregate reserve \$634,925,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	960	980
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102
Illinois Pipe	214	218
Indiana Pipe	100	103
Ohio Oil	360	361
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	545
Southern Pipe	293	297
Standard Oil	295	305
Standard Oil, California	270	273
Indiana	775	785
Kentucky	345	350
New Jersey	613	623
New York	285	295
Union Tank Line	91	93

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 87½, Elec Stor Bat 63½, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 76½, Lehigh Val Tran 23½, L. V. Tran. prfd 43½, Lake Superior 20½, Phila Co 34½, Phila Co pfd 38, Phila Elec 30, Phila Rap Tr 30½, Phila Tract 78, Union Tract 43½, United Gas Imp 77½.

DIVIDENDS

The Philadelphia Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20.

Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 1.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 25 to stock of record June 19.

Directors of Chino Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and \$1 extra a share. Three months ago \$1.50 and \$1 extra were declared. The American Public Utilities Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 20.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Directors of the Utah Copper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share and \$1 extra. Three and six months ago \$2.50 and \$1 extra were declared.

The Eastern Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 7.

The semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent usually declared at this time on the common stock of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad and payable in July has been omitted.

Union Twist Drill Company on July 1 will give a midyear bonus of 4 per cent to 10 per cent to its 800 employees, based on six months' pay of 1917 and length of service.

Directors of the Butte & Superior Company have declared quarterly dividend of \$1.25 and an extra of \$1.25. Three months ago \$1.25 "regular" and an extra of \$1.25 was declared.

The directors of Ahmeek Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 a share the same as three and six months ago. The dividend is payable July 10 to stock of record June 15.

Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of 25 cents. Three months ago 75 cents and 25 cents extra were declared.

The Utah Gas & Coke Company, a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Company, also has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 20.

The Eagle & Blue Bell Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable June 25 to holders of record June 13. Eagle & Blue Bell paid 10 cents a share June 1 and a similar amount May 1.

Steel Company of Canada declared an extra dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1¼ per cent on the preferred, all payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 1. An extra dividend of the same amount was paid on the common stock on May 1, last.

NORTHWEST CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen-Harrington Company say: The wheat crop in this territory is generally in good condition, especially on fall plowed ground. That on spring plowing has needed rain, especially in northern Minnesota, northern and central North Dakota and few spots in South Dakota.

Barley conditions are not entirely as favorable as wheat. Barley is not up. We believe that no damage has been done, but warm weather is now necessary for the best results. The winter rye crop has suffered more than any other and probably will be reduced from one-quarter to one-half. The stand is thin and much of the rye is hearing at from eight to 12 inches.

FIGURES OF GOLD MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For five weeks ending May 18, total net inward gold movement was \$19,863,000, gold imports during the period, chiefly from Canada, amounting to \$55,192,000 and gold exports, mainly to the Far East, to \$35,629,000. Increase of the country's stock of gold through net gold imports since Aug. 1, 1914, is shown in the following exhibit, three figures omitted:

	Imp'ts	Exp'ts	Ex imp
Aug 1 to Dec 31, 1914	\$23,253	\$104,972	\$81,719
Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1915	451,955	21,428	420,527
1916	685,745	155,793	529,952
Jan 1 to May 18, 1917	385,304	107,227	278,077
Total	1,546,257	339,418	1,206,839

*Excess of exports over imports.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$18,358,914	\$39,355,615
Balance	17,401,239	3,487,023

For week—
Exchanges.....\$20,040,465
Balance.....50,944,028
Total.....\$70,984,493

The United States Subtreasury credit balance today \$56,721.

COTTON MARKET

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	23.05	23.40	23.03	23.34
October	22.55	22.80	22.52	22.80
December	22.75	22.90	22.61	22.82
January	22.73	22.92	22.67	22.94
March	22.96	23.15	22.98	23.14

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER'S DIVIDEND

During the 18 years that it has been in business Great Northern Paper Company has rigidly adhered to the policy of turning its surplus earnings back into plant improvement and development. In this interval its \$6,000,000 stock has remained unchanged. Dividends were begun in 1903, but since that date there have been three years in which no return was made to shareholders. For 1914, 1915 and 1916 stockholders received a dividend of 10 per cent.

In view of the large amount of money invested in the business and the relatively small stock capitalization, its directors have decided to put the stock on a 20 per cent basis. This dividend is, however, equal to hardly 4 per cent on the actual property investment.

Logically it might be expected that the company would declare a stock dividend to bring capital and property into closer accord. Although it is possible that something of this kind ultimately may be done there is no present plan to this effect. The 20 per cent dividend is being comfortably earned and property condition is being held at top notch.

Great Northern Paper is the second largest newspaper producer in the United States. During all of the agitation over higher newspaper prices last year this company held aloof. It made only a slight price advance and one which merely met the increase in cost of making paper. Its price changes were less than 25 per cent of the advances which certain other companies authorized.

LOCAL PORT'S FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade of the port of Boston as compiled by the National Shawmut Bank for the month of April and year ended April 30 compare:

	1917	1916
Imports	\$23,418,180	\$21,653,251
Exports	20,472,101	15,294,112
12 months—		
Imports	211,066,981	206,649
Exports	218,208,305	125,669,068

STEEL ORDERS SHOW DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In its monthly statement just issued the United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on its books as of May 31 last of 11,886,931 tons, compared with 12,183,083 on April 29 last, a decrease of 296,492 tons, and compares with 9,937,798 tons on May 31, 1916.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 9.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S.
Havana—F. F. Valdes and M. Mallo of Fernandez Valdes & Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Jose Cueto; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Morris & B. Baker; U. S.
Manila, P. I.—John De Grath of United States Shoe Co.; Adams.
Montreal—T. A. Robinson; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—Issac Gardiner; U. S.
St. Louis—B. Muncheller of Famous & Barr; Essex.
Wilmington, N. C.—G. A. French and Mr. Burnett of Geo. R. French & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—F. F. Emerson of Dunn, McCarthy & Co.; Essex.
Montreal—T. A. Robinson; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BIG BUSINESS FOR AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

Concern Understood to Be Busy With Government Orders—Earnings Prospects Bright

Although the spring selling season practically closed several weeks ago and the 50 mills of the American Woollen Company have been for months working at capacity, little inroads are being made upon the aggregate business. On May 1, the company had \$62,000,000 unfilled orders for civilian account—\$10,000,000 more than total business of all kinds two months ago and \$22,000,000 more than at the first of the year.

On account of the tacit agreement of secrecy with the Council of National Defense it is impossible to obtain details of Government orders, but the scope of these is very large, so large that the company was obliged some weeks ago to advise customers of delays in deliveries and to request cooperation in this respect. It can be said that American Woollen is devoting a large part of capacity to military work.

It is safe to say that the Government business would boost the total of unfilled orders close to \$70,000,000.

In the natural course of business it has received orders for only a small amount for army clothing needs, but this has been given a big

URUGUAY FOOD CROP MEASURES

Government Issues Decrees Providing for Seed Distribution and Extensive Experiments in Methods of Cultivation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The general shortage in agricultural production in 1916 has led the Uruguayan Government to adopt special measures to encourage the cultivation during the present year of several important crops, says a commerce report. Recent numbers of the *Diario Oficial* contain decrees providing for the acquisition and distribution of selected seed of various kinds, and for extensive experiments in methods of cultivation. The official Seed Commission has been authorized to accept the sum of 60,000 pesos (peso=\$1.03) from the Bank of the Republic to be used in the purchase of seed wheat, which will be distributed as small loans to farmers. The ordinary resources of the Seed Commission will be used in providing growers with other seed, particularly oats and linseed.

Experiments made last year at the Government experiment farm proved oats to be a better forage crop than barley or rye. Therefore the Minister of Industries has arranged to have the agricultural stations at Salto, Paysandu and Sero Largo make extensive experiments in the methods of cultivating oats for forage. The principal points to be brought out in these experiments are (a) the best time for sowing oats; (b) the quantity of seed required per hectare; (c) the best time to begin to pasture the oats field; (d) the period when pasturage should cease; (e) the resistance of the crop to the trampling of the cattle; (f) the forage yield of the oats field, and its economic value. In addition to these experiments, the national seed farm will distribute 22,000 pounds of selected seed oats to farmers, who agree to return from their first crop the amount of seed they receive, and who also agree to sell the remainder of their crop to the Government, delivering it at the national farm before March 1, 1918. Market prices will be paid by the Government for seed of standard quality.

At the Government experiment farm it was found that alfalfa seed from the Pampa and the Province of Buenos Aires yielded crops double those obtained from French seed, and it was evident that much of the deficiency in alfalfa yield throughout the country was due to the use of unacclimated seed. The national seed farm was authorized, therefore, to purchase from Argentina 440 pounds of alfalfa seed for its own sowing, and 110 pounds of each of four branch agricultural stations. The seed is to come from non-irrigated land, and, if possible, from 50 different points in Argentina. The national farm is to send one of its experts to Argentina to study the methods of cultivation of alfalfa, and to purchase the authorized amount of seed. The Ministry of Industries has called attention to the need of green food-stuffs in winter, and to the advantages of the ensilage method of supplying these needs. Six agricultural stations are ordered to conserve a part of their forage production, including corn and tubers, in properly constructed silos. The livestock and agricultural inspection service will send out technical men to ascertain the best time for planting the seed, sowing a small field in alfalfa every two weeks from May until September. The results obtained will be published and distributed widely among farmers. The National Institute of Industrial Chemistry will make experiments with the straw of the alfalfa in an endeavor to find a means for its utilization.

An executive decree provides for a poultry exposition and egg-laying contest at the national poultry farm, to begin July 2 and to continue six months. Poultry raisers from all sections of Uruguay will send fowls to compete for the prizes offered, which amount to about \$500.

SHIPPING NEWS
Mackerel were brought to Boston again today in large amounts, and the price dropped again. Four trips arrived, the Bettina having 75,000 fresh, 135 bbls. salt; Benjamin Smith 80,000 fresh, 355 bbls. salt; Saladin 100,000 fresh, 210 bbls. salt; and Helena 80,000 fresh. Wholesale prices fell off three-quarters of a cent per pound to six cents.

Two trips of fresh groundfish were brought to Boston today, the Valerie having 30,100 pounds, and Etta Milled 45,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.65, sea bass \$3.75, market cod \$4.05, and pollock \$3.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to one arrival, the schooner Norma with 40,000 fresh mackerel and 150 barrels salted.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been placed on record today whereby George E. Sturtevant takes title to thirteen separate parcels of improved mercantile property, owned by the Commercial Street Trust and situated in a solid block, on 18-376 square feet of land, as follows: 126 to 148 Commercial Street, corner of 59 to 69 Richmond Street, corner of 105 to 131 Fulton Street, being eight 5-story brick buildings and five 6-story stone buildings. The total assessment amounts to \$304,200, of which \$198,200 applies on the land.

Another small North End transaction was recorded, consisting of a 2½-story brick house and 1434 square feet of land, situated 4 Tilton Place, taxed for \$7400, including \$2900 carried on the land. The grantor was Giuseppe Dinardo, and the new owner is Carmela Palazze.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SALES
John A. Cahill has sold his estate located at 111 Sumner Road, Brookline, comprising a stucco two-apartment house and about 3711 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$8000. The purchaser is Mrs. G. G. Nourse, wife of Winfield L. Nourse of Brookline who bought for occupancy. William E. McCoy & Co. were the brokers.

The estate at 91 Francis Street in the Longwood section of Brookline has been sold, title passing from Carrie A. Tyler and Mabel F. Stainer. The property consists of a private dwelling house and 11,600 square feet of land. The assessors' valuation is \$5500 of which \$6000 is on the land. Extensive alterations and repairs are being made by J. Edward Kirker, who bought for investment.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the estate No. 17 Savin Street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling and 2376 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$3500. The grantor is Catherine A. Kelley, and Marie K. Rasmussen bought for a home.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of property at 55 Sherman Street, Roxbury, consisting of a four-story frame building and 4500 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$6000. The grantor is Edward W. Fuller and the purchaser is J. Mahoney.

Another property sold under agreement consists of the two-family frame house at 78 Kenwood Street, Dorchester, with 7000 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$5600. The grantor is George E. Newton and the purchaser is Caroline E. Parker. The office of George E. Kimball acted for the grantor. Negotiations were made through the office of S. W. Keene & Son.

Frederick C. Dawson, sold to James Cunningham et al., a three-story frame house and 1375 square feet of land, situated 78 Fulda Street, near Highland Street, Roxbury. The property is assessed for \$4000, including \$500 worth of land.

Bridgman D. James et al. have sold a tract of land fronting on Shirley and Langdon streets, Roxbury, with a frontage of 225 feet on each street, containing a total of 28,800 square feet, assessed for \$6400. The new owner will erect at once a big mercantile building. The purchaser, Charles P. Upton, was represented by F. J. Herthel. Sales were closed in the office of James H. Brennan, 60 State Street.

FARM AND COUNTRY PLACES
Ernest Drew has sold his farm on the old Boston and Lowell road, of 45 acres of land, with a eight-room house, recently remodeled, large stock barn, several outbuildings, together with all the stock, farm tools and machinery. Jeremiah J. Hurley of Charlestown, Mass., buys for a home. The asking price was \$15,000.

Edward Phillips owner of a farm in Hancock and Peterboro, N. H., known as the Webb farm, containing 190 acres of land, 10-room colonial house, and stock barn, has sold the property to Z. E. Cliff of Somerville. The asking price was \$7000.

Hale L. Cummings has sold his country place on Montrose Avenue, Wakefield, Mass., containing two acres of land, a six-room cottage house and other outbuildings. George A. Hunt of Lynn buys for a home.

A Julia I. Smith has sold her farm situated on the Barre & Athol Railroad in Petersham, Mass., containing 100 acres of land, a 10-room colonial house, and large stock barn. Ethel G. Ball of Newton is the purchaser. George W. Hall, 60 State Street, was the broker.

LEASES IN LEATHER DISTRICT
Two important leases have just been negotiated, one to the American Leather Company of the five-story and basement building, 114 and 116 South Street. The other lease is to H. E. Guttersen Company, leather dealers, and includes the entire five-story and basement building situated at 118-120-122 South Street, corner of Beach Street. In both cases the leases are for long terms and the combined frontages of the two buildings which adjoin are about 100 feet. These leases were negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

BRAZIL FAVORS ALLIES' WARSHIPS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Action by Parliament authorizing the President to adopt measures for the safety of navigation and revoking the Brazilian decree of neutrality in the war for the benefit of the United States and the Entente nations is being followed by diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Entente powers, and practical results may be expected soon. Warships of the Allies will be permitted to visit Brazilian ports without adhering to the time limits imposed by neutrality.

BIG RETURNS IN TROPICAL FOODS

Idle Lands in Panama Canal Zone, It Is Said; Could Produce Enough to Feed All of New United States Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, P. R.—One immense advantage enjoyed by tropical countries is that at least three times as much produce may be obtained from the soil per year as in the North and South temperate zone, on average soil of similar character. The maximum corn crop in the United States is about 250 bushels per acre; and four bales of cotton were once made on an acre in South Carolina. Both of these could be made on one acre in one year in Panama, with the same intensive cultivation and high fertilization. The corn could be planted in the first week in May and harvested the first week in September; and then the cotton could be planted at once and picked in February and March. This has been proven by actual experiment on a small scale. This means, in effect, that the possible production of an acre in Panama, with the methods pursued in the making of the record yields just mentioned, would amount to a gross value, per annum, at present prices, of about \$800.

Three hundred banana plants may be set out on an acre; and they may produce as many bunches in nine months, averaging 70 pounds each; while the young plants springing up from the mother stalk all the time are often left to mature to the number of three or four, so that the yield over a number of years may be much more than 300 bunches per acre. The case of the gross yield of 15 tons of bananas per acre is not unusual.

The point is that the sun is doing duty for the tropics all the time. The excess of vegetation produced by reason of the constant growth all the year round has produced, in the course of centuries, a heavier mat of humus on the ground; and these two facts—more sunlight and more humus—make the intrinsic advantage of the tropics for the production of food crops. The tropical zone is the parallel of latitude and the equator over other regions.

But, strangely enough, this very exuberance of vegetable life in the tropics has made them relatively difficult for mankind to conquer. Let a Georgia farmer imagine grass and weeds growing in his crop as fast in April as it does in June; the seeds of the enemy being produced nearly all the time, and a crop of brush springing up in his corn or cotton field after the crop is "laid by" so dense that he would have to cut trails in the field to gather the crop, and he may have an idea of what a Panama farmer has to contend with.

There is, however, a new factor introduced into the problem of the conquest of the tropics since there have become available the means of rapid transportation, and the use of "time-saving" machinery, for coping with tropical conditions. As long as individual settlers had to try to cope with luxuriant vegetation and animal life with axe and hoe alone, he would naturally prefer the open prairies of Kansas, where a match would clear a farm; or the hills of Tennessee, where, when once cleared, the land did not become a jungle again in a few months. 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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Hellebore—

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The woods of South England, that shelter Hellebore, can show some of the earliest flowers of the year, while winter is in full evidence, before even the earliest trees have begun to break into the little green buds that foretell the approach of spring. Its large flowers open wide to greet the slanting rays of the red February sun. The Hellebores are all early flowerers. They are found from Western Europe to Central Asia, and include among them the well-known Christmas Rose. As this name implies, the latter part of December usually sees its welcome whitish blossoms spreading among the dark green, shiny foliage. These fingered evergreen leaves are characteristic of the whole genus, but what botanists rely upon as the surest mark is the structure of the flowers. The five segments which open wide in the inclement winter weather are the hard, leathery sepals. The delicate petals are very small, being reduced to minute yellow goblets of honey, to attract the few insects that are then about. The insect visitors are rare, at that season and must be made the most of, so that each one shall carry pollen away to another plant. To insure this, the outer stamens, as soon as their pollen is ready, bend over until they are just over the honey cups. Every insect, putting its head into them, gets a dab of the yellow powder on its back and in time brings it against the stigmas of another flower. These only bend down to the right position, after the pollen is all done. But, before that happens, all the stamens come down in turn over the cups, fresh ones taking the place of the first as soon as the pollen is used up. It is curious to see how accurately the young stamens move to the right place and then get out of the way to make room for more. The seeds of the English Hellebore are ripe in June and July, and Thomas Tymms, in a recent address to the Linnean Society of London, showed how they are carried away by snails, worms, and ants and distributed into other places where they will grow in the woodland round. Very little is known at present as to this kind of work, done all the year round by the humbler dwellers in the countryside. Persistent, accurate observation is required and, doubtless, many interesting lessons await the patient investigator of this field of research.

The New Hosiery

The clocked style of trimming on the new silk hosiery is attractive and much more elaborate than formerly. The open-work lace patterns of our great-grandmothers are all coming back.

The Renaissance of Beauty in the Home

That modern tendencies in interior architecture are returning to the standards of beauty known to the best old-world architects, is the belief of a well-known artist of Chicago and New York. That those standards have been much more closely adhered to in the eastern part of the United States than in the western portion, needs no argument. This is quite easily explained when it is realized that the West was settled at that period when the great reaction against the old styles in architecture and furniture took possession of the world, especially of the New World.

It was the ugliest period everywhere. Transitional periods usually are. It was the time when families tucked off into attics their tester beds, their antique furniture—the delightful old dishes and coverlets went along with them—and put in their place a type of furniture which, for ugliness generally, has long to seek to find a mate. The early settlers had Indians to fight, huge rolling prairies to plant, and so they built for themselves frame dwellings which would fit into the surroundings. It was so in much that they did in those early days. It was solid, suitable, practical, but far from beautiful.

When the people of the great Middle West came to realize that they had time to surround themselves with beauty, they found much of the undesirable in architecture all about them. Slowly they began to replace ugliness with beauty, and this work is today more hopefully progressing than ever. In few cities of the United States is so much being done to cultivate a love for, and appreciation of, art in all its forms as in Chicago and its vicinity. "I am not unwilling to state," said Miss Marian Gheen, an interior decorator and architect of Chicago and New York, "that right here in Chicago, where I find so much that is ugly in architecture, will be the great art center of America. Every day I find new evidence of this great awakening to the need of knowledge, among the women, along these same lines. They are eager for beauty in their homes. They are going at it with the independent, energetic enthusiasm of the West, and are proving that with them it is no fad, but a true love of beauty which is impelling them to study."

"There is a great Renaissance movement in America. It started because so many are seeking as never before for simplicity in everything. This simplicity is the foundation of all art. First and foremost, it is sincere and true to the classic ideals of all art. Purity of line, and beauty of form, these tell their story simply and finely. The awakening is great among the women. The women of the United States are admittedly well-dressed, yet the houses they have lived in for the most part lack the distinction and individuality to make them fit settings. They lack restraint in line and color. When I have asked architects, who

Simplicity Characterizes the Clothes That Count

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It must still be chronicled that one of the greatest successes in Paris today is the simplicity of its clothes, a simplicity in no way assumed, but real, and requiring skill of no mean order to attain its ideal. This is seen everywhere in the clothes which count, whatever the occasion they are destined to adorn, and whether for tiny or grown-up. The best worn frock of today is undoubtedly the "little frock" of serge, straight in outline and with the merest touch of relief in some vivid stitching or embroidery, or, as often as not, merely piped with black satin. These gowns are worn for all occasions, including small gatherings in a restaurant, where friends meet for half an hour's chat in the interval of a busy day. The characteristics invariably seen in these particular gowns are the straight, close silhouette; the skill of the couturier contriving to combine ample fullness with this new outline, the raised waistline, and plainly molded or plaited bodice. After this, an embroidered motif or strap and buckle of cloth will be placed with that unerring discrimination which leaves nothing to be desired. Those gowns, slightly more habillé, in silk or velveteen, which are being worn when evening dresses are worn at all, show all sorts of pretty and simple ways in which a graceful effect is achieved, one of the most popular being the combination of more than one material, and this joining of two materials is turned to advantage in many forms with excellent effect.

The charm of these toilettes is considerably increased by the coats which are being shown to wear with them. These are more in the nature of a little additional wrap, and repeat one of the materials used in the dress. In the case of one pretty scheme, black satin was chosen for the upper part of the bodice; soft green chiffon-voile carrying out the lower part of the dress, while the joining of the two materials was finished with an embroidery in palest lemon, and tarnished silver. Black satin was responsible for the picturesque coat which completed this scheme; a full pointed basque coming to the sides only, while a big roll-over collar of the voile formed the chief item of the coat itself; this was crossed and folded high above the waistline, showing a glimpse of the embroidery on the dress beneath.

There seems to be no half-way measure for the waistline; it is either decidedly high, or else nonexistent, lost in the straightness of the long, medieval-like upper part of most one-piece frocks. For the latter, both black satin and colored foulard are

popular. The eccentricities of the "tonneau skirt" are quickly destroying it; never graceful or pretty at any time, its rapid disappearance was a foregone conclusion, and proves yet again that a false line, like a false note, finds no place in the harmony of either clothes or music.

Among what may be called the most exclusive models are some which, from their very quaintness, are decidedly attractive. For instance, a coat, more restrained than a smock, yet distinctly of the smock design, loose from the shoulder line downward, is fastened in one bold line right across the front, and weighted at the side with giant

as seen now the loose dress is of some transparent material, often sewn thickly with glimmering beads, a flower being set daintily at the hem. This is worn over a more closely fitting robe of colored tissue.

These two models for children's frocks show, in the case of a tiny boy's suit, an echo of the fantastic of so much variation. At the same time, it is an open question whether this will be found the most practical mode for the occasions it would be likely to adorn! The other child's frock, or coat, is quite one of the most representative little garments to be



Two new models for children's wear

tassels. The fastening of this forms a V in front, and with it is provided a narrow tie of soft silk, frayed out at its edges and tied once, plowboy fashion, in front. There is a certain attraction, for those whom they become, in the funny, straight-down evening frocks shown by one house; these irresistibly recall early attempts at dressing dolls in days gone by, when the best that could be attained was a loose garment, tied in tight round the neck, and hanging free, sleeves being, at the moment, unattainable, a tiny frill finishing the edge. This exactly describes one phase of the present day frock, the only difference being that

seen, equally charming in shantung, linen or holland. The deep inset of thick "native" lace is tinted to match the material, or, if linen be used, Russian cross-stitch gives an excellent effect.

A Bag of Violets

An odd new bag appeared on the street the other afternoon. It was one of those popular circular ones, hung over the arm by long drawstrings. The curious thing about it was that the entire lower half of the bag was one solid mass of deep purple violets. The upper part was of silk, just the right shade of green for violet leaves. It was finished with a deep ruffle, as a heading, and with long drawstrings of purple ribbon about three quarters of an inch wide to match the violets. The woman who carried this wore a hat which harmonized with the bag. The crown, which was round, was covered with violets and the broad brim was of a fine soft purple straw. There was just a flat touch or two of green on this brim for decoration.

A bag, made similarly, might have little pink roses or buds, or any other flowers of the maker's choice and, with a hat trimmed to match, would be a dainty addition to a summer wardrobe.

Gingham Advances to a Place of Honor

Who ever would have thought that the humble gingham supposedly relegated forever, generally speaking, to the kitchen and the schoolroom would come to a front place in the ranks of the season's favorite fabrics. The Cinderella of textiles coming into its own, so one might say, if one wanted to speak in the language of fairy tales. Of course, ever so many people have recognized for ever so many years that beautiful and artistic gingham was being made, and that that material was worthy of a much more popular place in the world of fashions, but it took time for the dictators of styles to discover that fact.

Gingham is really quite an ancient fabric. Some say that it was invented in India. Cotton and linen materials had been printed for some time, when some enterprising lover of color decided to experiment with weaving two or more colors together in a design of checks or stripes, instead of printing on his design as formerly.

Others feel sure that the name gingham was derived from that of a little town in Brittany by the name of Guingamp, while still others are equally certain that the word comes from the Malay "ging-gang," which they translate "striped." Whatever it came from, the process is the same in all these countries, for the colors are woven into the materials instead of being printed upon it. And we have, nowadays, gingham not only in two or three colors but in many, arranged in as gorgeous and festive and brilliant stripes and checks and plaids as the most enthusiastic lover of color could ask or even imagine. Gingham is largely manufactured in Great Britain and also in the United States of America.

For many years it has been one of the cheapest of cotton textiles, though there have always been manufacturers who have made a fine quality of gingham and have done their best to popularize it, to show people how truly pretty and attractive a fabric it could be in spite of its utility and practicality. Not only was it a suitable material for garments for the women in the kitchen, with cleaning and baking and other household duties to perform, for the school children who could discover all the dirt in the

One's Sense of Humanity.

"No," said the shopper, firmly addressing the saleswoman who held up a sport hat adorned with a modest little fringe of feathers around the edge of the brim. "It's years since I've worn feathers of any sort, and I'm persuaded that it's right to hold fast to my resolve."

"But," laughed the friend who was with her, "probably these are 'made feathers.' Half of them are, you know. My husband tells me so, and he is in the business. Really, you needn't refuse to wear those."

"Oh, but I shall, and I'll tell you just why," replied her ardent friend. They had left the millinery department now, and were standing apart by themselves, awaiting the elevator which should carry them back to the street floor. "I know, of course, that plenty of the feathers used for trimming hats are from creatures of the farmyard which had already been taken for food. But I don't like the idea of killing a man and then taking his coat, do you? What would be thought of us if we did that with our fellow men? We don't; but, instead, we do it with the birds and animals who cannot protect themselves. Oh, the stories I've heard of the brutes who strip the wings from the gulls, without stopping first to spare them the pain. And there are the inexpressible trappers of the north woods, who it is difficult to believe retain any human feelings at all. I'm done with it all; I'll not wear furs and I'll not wear feathers. You know, with many it is simply a question of laziness. It is far easier to buy a feather-trimmed hat which is becoming than it is to refuse it, as I did just now. It means, you see, that I must look further for the hat which suits me. But I'd rather do that and keep my conscience clear. It seems to me that it is just a question of whether or not one's sense of humanity is stronger than one's desire for idle decoration of one's personal belongings. Because I can't be sure how any feathers were procured, I've resolved to refuse to purchase any at all. I hear that manufacturers are urging increased sale of wings and feathers for millinery purposes. Probably they are getting alarmed for their business, because, when one comes to investigate, there are a number of women who have taken the same stand in the matter that I have. The humane societies are opposing the manufacturers, of course, and most properly. And I propose to help them."

Just then the elevator arrived; they got in and were shot downwards. Suffice it to say that neither shopper ever bought another hat adorned with feathers.

The Proper Way to Wash Pongee

Pongee may be made to look like new, no matter how many times it is washed, if it is washed properly. First it should be rubbed and squeezed gently with the hands in a suds made of lukewarm water and a good white soap. When quite clean, it should be rinsed also in lukewarm water several times and the water squeezed out gently, not wrung out. When perfectly dry, instead of sprinkling it, rub or squeeze the pongee gently with the hands until it is well crumpled. This removes any hard or deep wrinkles. Iron then with a very hot iron and your pongee will look as fresh as new.

A Series of Good Sauces

Sauce making, although not a particularly difficult thing, as a rule, is really quite an art and there are certain general directions which should always be followed. Although one might not go to the extent of agreeing with the man who paraphrased a familiar old saying to read, "the proof of the pudding is the sauce," still a good sauce certainly adds to the dish with which it is served, while a poor one has precisely the opposite effect. Many sauces, especially those served with meats, fish or vegetables, are made on a foundation of creamed butter and flour which are cooked together. This primary mixture is frequently spoken of as a "roux." When making a white sauce, care must be taken not to allow the roux to become discolored by sticking to the pan. The usual formula for white sauce is 2 tablespoons of butter, creamed and cooked with 2 tablespoons of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and 1 cup of sweet milk.

To make a brown sauce, first, brown the butter, then cook the flour in it until that is nicely browned, too, then add the right amount of brown soup stock. Care must be taken in all sauces made with flour to cook the flour long enough, so that it will not have that disagreeable raw taste, otherwise frequently found. Sauce should boil for about 3 minutes after it has thickened, as a rule. If lemon juice, however, is added as a "flavoring," it should be added last of all, when the sauce is ready to be removed from the fire. When adding eggs to a sauce, it is well to remove the saucepan from the blaze and drop in the eggs one at a time, stirring constantly. The sauce should not be allowed to boil again. It is a wise plan to strain all sauces except those that have minced parsley, chopped hard boiled eggs and such things in them. A good sauce should be smooth and free from lumps, and should not be allowed to curdle. Black Butter.—This is a good sauce to serve with fish. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and brown it, stirring constantly. Add to it ½ tablespoon chopped parsley, a dash of salt and pepper and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Cook gently for about 2 minutes, then serve.

Horse Radish Sauce.—This may be made at home quite easily, if one wishes. Wash the horse radish carefully, scrape it until it is quite white, and grate enough to make 2 tablespoons. Mix with it 1 teaspoon white sugar, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt, a dash of pepper, and 2 tablespoons of vinegar. If liked, a little thick cream may be added to good advantage. This sauce may be heated or by setting it into a basin of hot water. It must not be allowed to boil, however, for when it boils, it frequently curdles.

Mushroom Sauce.—Wash the mushrooms carefully, cut them in small pieces and stew gently for 10 minutes or so in brown stock, if a brown sauce is to be made, or in white stock, if a white sauce is desired. If the canned button mushrooms are used, they should be cut in two and boiled for about 10 minutes in water. To ½ cup of the mushrooms, strained, add 1 cup of brown or white sauce and let them cook slowly for about 10 minutes, then stir in 1 teaspoon of lemon juice last of all.

Onion Sauce.—Peel 3 or 4 large onions and boil them until tender with a little salt. (Have the water boiling before putting them in to cook.) When thoroughly done, drain well and chop as finely as possible. Mix this with 1 cup of white sauce and season with salt, white pepper and a dash of cayenne pepper. If too thick, thin the sauce by adding carefully a little milk or cream.

Celery Cream Sauce.—Wash 1 head of celery thoroughly, cut it into tiny

pieces and cook slowly until perfectly tender in 1½ cups of white stock or milk. Put it through a sieve. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a saucepan, make a roux with 2 tablespoons of flour and cook for a few minutes, being careful not to allow it to brown. Add the celery puree and let the sauce come to a boil, stirring constantly. Add ½ teaspoon of salt and a little pepper and, last of all, 2 tablespoons of thick cream.

Bread Sauce (an English recipe).—This is an excellent sauce to serve with boiled fowl. Stick 4 cloves into ½ a small onion and put it in a saucepan with 1 cup of milk. Heat it slowly and let simmer on the back of the stove until the milk is well flavored. Lift out the onion and the cloves then, and add to the milk 4 tablespoons of fine bread crumbs and cook until they thicken the sauce sufficiently. Then add ½ tablespoon of butter, or 1 tablespoon of thick cream, and also ½ teaspoon of salt, a little white pepper and a dash of cayenne pepper.

Mint Sauce.—Wash several freshly cut stalks of young mint well and chop fine enough to fill 2 tablespoons. Put 1 tablespoon of brown sugar into a small bowl, or sauce dish, and pour 2 tablespoons of boiling water over it. When quite dissolved, stir in the 2 tablespoons of chopped mint and ¼ cup of brown vinegar. Mix well and set away in a cool place until ready to serve. It is better to let it stand 2 hours or so.

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THE HOME FORUM



From the etching by Earl H. Reed

"The Song of the East Shore," Lake Michigan

"Much of the mysterious lure of the dunes is in the magnificent sweep of the great lake along the wild shores," writes Earl H. Reed of the Dune Country of Lake Michigan. Its restless

waters are the complement of the indolent sands. The distant bands of deep blue and green, dappled with dancing white caps, in the vistas through the openings, impart vivid

color accents to the grays and neutral tones of the foregrounds. "The waters of the lake are never perfectly still. In calms that seem absolute a careful eye will find at

least a slight undulation. On quiet days the little waves ripple and lisp along the miles of wet sand, and the delicate streaks of oscillating foam creep away in a feathery and uncertain line, that fades and steals around a distant curve in the shore. After the storms the long ground swells roll in for days, beating their rhythmic measures, and unfolding their snowy veils before them as they come."

"The blue immensity of the lake glistens and is flecked with foam. White plumes are tossing and waving along the sky-line. In the foreground little groups of sandpipers are running nimbly along the edges of the incoming waves, racing after them as they retreat, and lightly taking wing when they come too near. There are flocks of stately gulls balancing themselves with set wings high in the wind, and a few terns are skimming along the crests. The gray figures of two or three herons are stalking about with much dignity near some driftwood that dots the dry sand farther up the shore.

"Colors rare and glorious are in the sky. The sun is riding down in a chariot of gold and purple, attended by a retinue of clouds in resplendent robes."

Douai

In "Journeys Through France," the English translation of M. H. Taine's travel notes (1863), he gives a description of Douai, which is worth quoting. "The brick-built, steep-roofed houses, in the style of Louis XIII, have solid and lofty chimneys, and vaulted windows with leaden lattice and small panes of glass. Nothing was casual, nothing for mere show, but all for lasting enjoyment."

"Everything was clean, and there were frequent signs of good taste; everywhere space and elbow-room, and no hint of overcrowding. Many houses have something to attract you in their fronts or in their roofs, such as you never see in the regulated monotony of the Rue de Rivoli. These folk may be half asleep, but they are 'warm,' and their great-grandfathers were artists. The Scarpe meanders through the town, and creates many a miniature Venice. There were ducks paddling about at their ease; an old lady was watching them from her window, as she sat amongst her flowers. It was a Sunday evening picture.

"These high rooms and venerable houses present much that is picturesque. Some are reached by steps from the water below; some rise sheer from the canal, which winds about them in curious sort, reflecting their bright red tiles; now and then they are severed by a fringe of garden, and we are refreshed by the sight of a tree.

"Next day, as I said, there was rain, and at once we had the familiar north-country landscape, with its wan or dissolving mists, snow-white or black as soot, rolling over the red roofs and the masses of green foliage. As soon as the rain had ceased, the indented roof cuts clear into the lightened air, and the eye is gladdened by the honest hues of bright uncompromising red. Seen from the ramparts, a score of subjects for Flemish pictures meet the eye. Every house has a tongue; whereas in Paris you have but business streets, ornamental facades, and lodging-houses.

"What pleased me most was the Scarpe, as it passed through the town like a broad canal. Fresh water always puts new life into me, especially when it flows full between its banks, and is green, and ripples with little

Nature's Way

Nature! whose lapidary seas Labor a pebble without ease. Till they unto perfection bring That miracle of polishing: Who never negligently yet Fashioned an April violet. Nor would forgive, did June disclose Unceremoniously the rose; Who makes the toadstool in the grass The carved ivory surpass. So guiltless of a fault or slip Is its victorious workmanship; And pondering long where greenly sleep The unvisited secrets of the deep, Bids the all-courted pearl express Her final thought on flawlessness. —William Watson.

Protection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS Andrew Marvell, sometime member of Parliament for Hull, and assistant to Milton in the Latin secretaryship, who wrote the famous couplet which was long ago made popular in the well-known proverb, "Self-preservation is nature's first law." Marvell, of course, put it far more sentimentally, as indeed he would.

"Self-preservation, nature's first great law. All the creation, except man, doth awe"

he wrote, and posterity has echoed the sentiment ever since. The human mind is, it must be admitted, so enamored of the obvious, and so respectful to the sentimental, that it could scarcely be expected to see the matter otherwise. Centuries before Marvell wrote his lines the world had been weaving epigrams out of the gist of them. The Romans had a saying very much to the same effect. Whilst today, some two centuries and a half after Marvell wrote, it exhausts the, to it, obvious, in the very quintessence, if it only knew it, of the dangerous, in the catch-phrase, "Safety First!"

The animal, like the man, unquestionably places safety before all else. The naturalist insists that it adapts its physical characteristics to the point of assimilating them so closely to nature, as to render it invisible to those other forms of animal life which prey upon it. Man, of course, possesses, in excess, this instinct of the animal. Gifted with human reason, he necessarily acts differently, but the intention is precisely the same. The rabbit carries his tail erect so as to expose, even at his own expense, the pillar of cloud by which his young may follow. The butterfly clings to the twig which matches it so completely that the pursuer is unable to discover it. Man fences himself about with forts and armies; with police and laws; and, not least, with doctors, in order to rival, more cunningly, the efforts of the rabbit and the butterfly.

Now, from the point of view of animal instinct or human intelligence, all these precautions are intensely wise. If, indeed, matter were independent of mind, or if intelligence were contained in a cranium, they really would be. But even natural scientists have been struggling, in an ever increasing ratio, from the time of Plato, to convince mankind that matter is only a condition of the human mind, a result of energy, or in some way a phenomenon and not a noumenon. So that it must be manifest that, if this is true, protection must be attained mentally and not physically. Supposing, that is to say, a doctor

heals a man. He does it by the extremely clumsy method of causing him to believe in the curative efficacy of a drug or an operation. This being so, it is quite undeniable that it is the mental faith of the patient which has brought about the healing, and neither the drug nor the knife.

Even so the difficulty arises that such healing cannot scientifically be described as healing, inasmuch as there is a so-called medical law that a relapse may take place or a new form of disease manifest itself. The reason of this, it need scarcely be said, is the simple fact that it is impossible to heal inharmony through inharmony. The human mind is entirely convinced of the reality of sin, disease, and death; and, therefore, is entirely unable to rid itself of such beliefs. Only, obviously, when the belief in these things is given up, and a realization attained of the unreality of the human mind itself, and of the sole reality of the divine Mind and of the spiritual phenomena proceeding from it, can true healing take place. "That," insisted Jesus, to Nicodemus, on that memorable night, in the house in Jerusalem, "which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again."

Unfortunately the human man has never done anything but marvel, and his marveling has carried him to the point of incredulity. He has subordinated the human mind to matter, and the divine Mind to the human mind in a riot of materialism, which has practically defied matter. And then he has sought protection by prayer to a material idol or to an anthropomorphic God, whom he has endowed with the instincts and passions of a human being. It was against such a concept of God, such a concept of prayer, and such a concept of protection, that Mrs. Eddy launched Christian Science. She saw that God being, as Jesus told the woman of Samaria, Spirit, man, in the image and likeness of God must be spiritual and not material. It was clear then that material man, born of the flesh, could be only a counterfeit of the real man, could be only a misconception of reality, a riddle, as Paul put it, seen in a mirror, which, as a true understanding of reality or Principle was arrived at, must necessarily fade, bringing man face to face with the real. This she saw was precisely how Jesus had healed, and so she wrote, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In

this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Now the healing of sickness is, of course, only one form of divine protection; it is, as a matter of fact, a form of protection it is only necessary to appeal to because of a man's failure to avail himself of the divine protection which would have kept him well, because, in short, he has permitted himself to be mesmerized by the suggestions of matter, instead of repelling them through an understanding of Spirit. Therefore Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 42 of the Manual, "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion, and not be made to forget nor to neglect his duty to God, to his Leader, and to mankind." Now, it must be quite clear that if protection is mental, a man must protect himself mentally. It must be equally clear that this protection cannot assume the form of a daily argument against every one of the myriad forms of possible danger known to the human mind. The argument, indeed, is only the human being's method of convincing himself of something which ought to be as perfectly clear to him as the statements of the multiplication table. Therefore this mental protection must take the form of an understanding of Principle as all that actually exists, and of a realization of the fact that evil, which is always suppositional, has no power when faced by an understanding of infinite good.

As a result of this, in the exact proportion in which a man realizes the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of good, of Principle, he becomes impervious to the suggestion of evil. He does not need to argue about it any more than he needs to argue about the statement of the multiplication table. He knows the fact to be a fact, and knowing it, he is no more capable of being deceived by the suggestions of evil than of being induced to believe that twice five is not ten. He has arrived, in short, at a mental condition of obedience to that provision of the Manual which directs him to defend himself daily against suggestion so as not to be made to forget or neglect his duty. Such a mental condition can, however, only be reached through a clear metaphysical understanding of the unreality of matter, combined with a determined effort to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. This is at once the difficulty and the simplicity of obedience to Truth.

The Charter House

In her book, "Literary London," Elsie M. Lang, speaking of Charter House, says:

"The Charter House stands in Charter House Square, in the heart of Smithfield. The school was transferred to Godalming in 1874, but the portion known as the Home of the Poor Brethren, so vividly described in 'The Newcomes,' . . . is still intact. Among

the famous men who were educated in this school were the following:

"Richard Steele, who was sent here in 1684, and for three years was the school friend of Addison—a friendship which lasted all their lives. Thackeray wrote: 'I am afraid no good report could be given by his master and ushers of that thick-set, square-faced, black-eyed, soft-hearted little Irish boy. . . . Addison did his best themes. Addison wrote his exercises. He ran on Addison's messages, fagged for him and blacked his boots; to be in Joe's company was Dick's greatest pleasure, and he took a sermon or caning from his monitor with the most boundless reverence, acquiescence and affection."

"Joseph Addison, whose earliest associations with London were connected with this school. Thackeray, who came here direct from Calcutta, a pretty, gentle, rather timid boy, with no skill in games, but popular among the boys who really got to know him. He evidently was not very happy here, at any rate at first, and wrote to his mother: 'There are but 370 in the school, and I wish there were only 369.' He gives a graphic description of it and its then headmaster in 'Pendennis.' He revisited the school from time to time in after life."

On the Borders of Cornwall

In his book "The Cornish Coast (South) and the Isles of Scilly," Charles G. Harper says:

"The southern portion of the Cornish coast may be said to begin at the head of the navigation of the river Tamar, at Weir Head, to which the excursion steamers from Plymouth can come at favorable tides, or a little lower at Morwellham Quay, where the depth of water permits of more frequent approach. But barges can penetrate somewhat higher than even Weir Head, proceeding through the canal locks at Netstakes, almost as far as that ancient work, New Bridge, which carries the high road from Dartmoor and Tavistock out of Devon into Cornwall. From hence, then, at New Bridge, a hoary Gothic work of five pointed arches with picturesquely projecting cutwaters, the south coast of Cornwall, may most fitly be traced. . . . New Bridge, three and a half miles west of Tavistock, is approached from that town by the old coach road and the new, descending with varying degrees of steepness to the river. As you come down the older and steeper and straighter road, you see the bridge far below, and the first glimpse of Cornwall beyond it, where the lofty hills of Gunnislake rise, scattered with

the whitewashed cottages of the miners engaged in the tin mines of the district."

"The riverside walk along the Cornish bank of the Tamar is at first as smoothly beautiful as a Thames-side tow-path. Thus you come past the locks at Netstakes to the Morwellham Rocks, masses of gray limestone cliffs rising from the Devonshire shore and hung with ivy. . . . Words and phrases seem colorless and inexpressive in face of the sweet beauties of limestone crag and winding river here, of the deep valley, wooded richly to the hill-tops, and the exquisitely tender light that touches the scene to glory. . . . The lovely valley is seen in a romantic perspective from the summit of the lofty hill that leads up to Calstock Church, for from that point of view you look down upon the little peninsular meadows that now and again give place to cliffs, and through an atmosphere of silver and gold see the river winding past them, like some factitious stream. Down there lie the ruins of Harewood House, the old Duchy of Cornwall office; across, as far as eye can reach, spread the blue distances of Devon, and all along the course of the river the hamlets are transfigured to an unutterable beauty."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Political Opium Den

THERE is, perhaps, no one thing in which the human mind shows its disruptive tendency more completely than in its unwillingness to subordinate its individual desires and prejudices to a common end. In the ordinary work of a great Government department, jealousy, malice, or disloyalty is frequently rampant, and these characteristics are quite commonly multiplied when the State takes the place of the department. When, however, a great body of States are joined together in a common understanding, the difficulty is accentuated a hundredfold, for the simple reason that the discordant elements in the individual State are accentuated by the national prejudices of the various States. The ability to lead a great coalition has, therefore, generally been manifested quite as much in a pacification of the units of the coalition as in facing the elements opposed to it. William of Orange, when, as King of England, he became the head of the great allied confederacy against France, experienced this in one of its most aggravated forms. "I cannot," he once wrote to Heinsius, "offer a suggestion without being met by a demand for a subsidy." This importunity was, indeed, the badge of the whole tribe, "from Caesar who, in the pride of his solitary dignity, would not honour King William with the title of Majesty, down to the smallest Margrave who could see his whole principality from the cracked window of the mean and ruinous old house which he called his palace." In such circumstances it required every atom of self-control and patience he could manifest to keep the heterogeneous mass from disruption. His great successor, the Duke of Marlborough, was faced by practically the same conditions without his authority, and overcame them with equal ability. So great, indeed, was his address in this respect, that it was said of him that even those whose importunities he was compelled to disoblige went away completely reconciled and charmed by the grace of their reception.

Now it is to be admitted that this is a sort of diplomacy without much Principle in it. It may be desperately brilliant, but it is the brilliancy of a man playing upon the human mind with a sardonic consciousness of its weaknesses, rather than through an understanding of Principle. William, buying the regiments of the Duke of Hesse to fight for the security of their own country, Marlborough inducing a collection of Princes to accept the command of the subject of another Prince, were certainly showing their genius for the game, but that was about all that could be said for it. It is not to be pretended for a moment that both William and Marlborough, William in particular, did not find their justification in the fact that they were grappling with a tremendous effort to submerge the liberties of Europe. The Grand Monarque had succeeded to the place in the sun of Philip of Spain, and was striking, as Philip had struck, all around him. If Philip had sent the great Armada to enslave heretic England, Louis sent the fleets of France to hold the same threat over Protestant England, and the menace only came to an end when Russell and Rooke dealt as faithfully with the French fleet, in the battle of La Hogue, as ever Drake or Hawkins with the galleons of Spain, in the narrow seas. On land it was just the same. One great French army crossed the Pyrenees into Spain; another laid waste the Protestant Netherlands, until William, unchaining the sea, like his great ancestor, in the interval between the terrorism of Alva and that of Parma, forced its retreat; whilst a third burst, in mid-winter, into the Palatine, and drove the Lutheran peasants, homeless and starving, from the charred and blackened ruins of what had once been prosperous villages and cities, dotting the white landscape. Even in his domestic tyranny Louis strove to live up to Philip, so that if the one held all Spain in the vice of the Inquisition, the other perpetrated the atrocities of the dragonnades, torturing the Huguenots, and sending them into exile in other lands.

It is remarkable how closely the ideas and methods of despotism coincide, and how in all ages they have compelled those attacked to combine in a common defense. It is quite true, as has already been shown, that there has commonly been a compactness of effort in the state which has gone out to challenge the world's freedom, that has been only too lacking in the effort of the confederacies formed to oppose it. Take the case of Louis and William. The troops of the former were composed of men all of one blood and one religion, but in the case of the other the conditions were exactly reversed. Round William's camp fires there resounded the tongues and prayers of half the nations and sects of a continent. The harsh voices of the Brandenburgers and the soft accents of the mountaineers of Bavaria, Dutchmen from the Canals of Brabant, Danes from the fiords of Jutland, Englishmen from Dartmoor and the Dales, Scotsmen from the Clyde and from Deeside. Yet, in spite of this, when the great captain gave the word all the discordant elements compacted themselves into one, and marched as one against the enemy. It is this example which the Allies are called upon to imitate and improve today, for it is only through the closest cooperation that victory can be achieved.

The forces which are fighting on behalf of autocracy, by which is meant not merely the autocracy of Princes as opposed to the liberties of peoples, but the raw product of autocracy in the human mind, have other ways of making themselves felt than by direct assault in the trenches. The method of suggestion is employed every day, with a greater determination, with the intention of impressing the allied nations with a sense of their impotency, as a first step towards demonstrating that impotency through disruption. There never was a time, during the whole war, when this force of suggestion, which is itself entirely impotent when understood and faced, was more prevalent than at the present moment. Mysterious stories of the weaknesses and discords of the

Allies keep getting into print. Far worse are murmured under the surface, and are only restrained by fear of government action. Now it is the statement that France is on her knees, now the story of terrific Italian losses on the Carso. Then the Hindenburg report that the allied offensive on the Western front has been brought to a permanent conclusion, again the imminent danger of the starvation of England, and always, overshadowing all this, the story of Russia's withdrawal and the consequent freeing of the German forces on the Eastern border. What is not taken into consideration, what is never heard of, is the losses of the Central Powers in men and in materiel.

Emerging from all this is always a suggestion of the disruption of the great alliance. The implication all through is that now this country and now that country has shot its bolt, and been flung on the scrapheap of exhaustion, but these exhausted countries are always in the ranks of the Allies. Since the United States joined the alliance another tone has been adopted in respect to it. From mysterious and unseen sources come sighs of regret that the country has been involved in a struggle in which its resources of men and money are being relied upon to turn the scale. Nor do these insinuations stop here. The dread, childish as it may seem, of invasion is being allowed to lift its head; the horrors, at the very least, of campaigns stretching out year after year, are being dangled before the country's eyes, until everybody, who is subject to the influence of these suggestions, begins himself to disseminate the anxieties and fears, which the suggestions are intended to generate.

Now supposing that these suggestions were true. Supposing that the original Allies, in their struggle to maintain the liberties of the world, in a conflict with what the President of the United States has solemnly described as an organized autocracy engaged in running amuck of civilization, have become exhausted. Supposing the United Kingdom is starving, France upon her knees, Italy on the shambles, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania strangled, is the United States to be asked to tremble because, at the call of the President, it came to the rescue of liberty and civilization in such a crisis, and to regret that it has dedicated its energy and its resources to such a struggle?

The entire intention of the whole of this campaign of poison is to break up the cooperation of the Allies, and to gain through the diplomacy of suggestion a victory, for autocracy, it has proved incapable of winning in the field. In such circumstances no greater antidote could be administered to the world than the reading of that passage of the President's address, in which he rejoiced in the fact that, in the hour of this trial of civilization, the United States had been privileged to support the cause of civilization:—"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

The War Loan Campaign

IF THE estimate is accurate that only 250,000 people in the United States, out of a population of 104,000,000, ever buy bonds, the efforts of the army of bankers, brokers, and salesmen to raise subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are to be the more appreciated. The campaign has been a campaign of education. People of more than average intelligence and education have been found lamentably ignorant of what a bond was, particularly a Government bond. Because the bonds were to run for thirty years, redeemable at the option of the Government in 1932, many people actually thought that they would have to hold the bonds all that time before they could get their money back. Salesmen had to explain that the bonds were marketable, and could be disposed of at any time, and that the owners could borrow money on them at the banks at any time. It would, of course, defeat the purpose for which the bonds were issued were the holders to sell them at once, and this should not be encouraged. The bonds are worth keeping. Interest of 3 1/2 per cent is to be paid on them, and, as they are strictly free of all taxes, except the inheritance tax, they become at once a prime investment. The interest is payable twice a year, in June and December, and the bond holder simply clips his coupon from the bond when the interest comes due, takes it to his bank, and gets his money. The coupon bearing the date on which the interest comes due is virtually the same thing as money.

Canvassers for the Liberty Loan were frequently confronted with the argument, by possible buyers, that the bonds were likely to decline in price, should the Government later create further loans involving a higher rate of interest. No one can foretell what the future price of anything marketable will be, but it does not seem probable that the Liberty bonds will recede in price, for the reason that they will be convertible into any future bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. If the war continues, there will be further bond issues, and still higher taxes. That means that securities which are not tax exempt will be less profitable to hold as investments, because they will be subject to heavier taxation. The Liberty Loan bonds will not be taxed at any time, and the holder of them will always be sure that his income from them will not be reduced, while it may be increased. The income tax law now in force is likely to be made the means of raising still greater amounts for war and other purposes, and incomes, large and small, may be taxed more heavily each year while the war lasts. But this will not disturb the holder of the Liberty Loan bonds, for, no matter how large his income from these may be, he will pay no taxes on them.

Few people question the safety of the Liberty Loan. It is a solemn promise of the United States Government to pay back the money borrowed at the time stated, and to pay interest on it until full payment is made. The entire wealth and resources of the Nation are pledged as security for this loan.

The campaign of education that has been conducted,

by men who have freely given their time and effort to this work, will have accomplished a great deal more than the mere raising of money for war purposes, for it has already been the means of inducing people to become more thrifty. But probably the greatest thing the people of the United States have learned, thus far, in subscribing to the Liberty Loan, is that, by so doing, they have taken an important part in the liberation of mankind. The world will never go back to where it was before the war began. Victory for the Allies means freedom, probably for all time, for millions now under the yoke of bondage. It may also mean permanent peace for the entire world.

Where Congress Lags Again

NO SMALL degree of satisfaction was felt and expressed throughout Canada and the United States, a few months ago, when the Senate of the latter Nation ratified the Migratory Bird Protection Treaty between the two governments, for the act gave promise of bringing to speedy fruition an agitation that had extended over many years. Canada had seen, early in the war, that one of the first steps toward securing an adequate food supply would be the freeing of the growing crops from destructive insects, and it was believed that nothing could assist more certainly or more quickly in this direction than the preservation of bird life. Local and national laws had accomplished some good, but international cooperation was expected to accomplish much more.

The treaty was drawn along lines deemed the most effective by leading authorities on the subject, and the protection thereby promised was satisfactory to experts on both sides of the line. Canada put the treaty into operation at once, and has been enforcing its provisions ever since. In the United States, however, it seems that the treaty has merely the shadow of a law. It is a contract on paper only. It promises to do, in behalf of the United States, certain things which the Government of the United States, owing to the neglect of Congress, is unable to do. Congress, that is, has not provided financial means whereby the act might be put into full operation.

The Senate committee intrusted with the matter, it should be said, has reported favorably the necessary enabling act; the House committee has not yet done so; and it cannot be said that there is sufficient excuse for such dilatory methods. The two bodies could easily dispose of the matter in an hour or two.

Congress has recently complained of unjust criticism of its methods, especially as concerning the time it wastes. But it continues to waste time. The bird treaty is no trivial or sentimental matter. It is of great consequence to the United States and Canada, and to the world, that the crops shall be protected by the feathered guardians. Nothing but neglect can account for constant postponement of action upon a measure which does not require or invite discussion, but which, on the contrary, offers itself to enactment with the expenditure of a minimum of time and effort. The duty of Congress in the premises is already made clear, but if another reason for action may be required, it will be found in the fact that good faith toward Canada is involved in the present delay.

What appears to be urgently necessary in the circumstances is that the people shall write to their Representatives and Senators on the subject.

Ypres

THE little Belgian town of Ypres is sure enough of a place in history; but, in England, at any rate, it will always be specially sure of it under a name which no cloth worker of Flanders ever heard, and would certainly never recognize. The British "Tommy," who for over two years has held up the German forces round the famous Ypres salient, insists on calling it "Wipers," and the name has "taken on," as he would say. It traveled over to England, and "Wipers" began somehow to be associated with "hot corners." The present Prime Minister, in the course of one of his speeches, some months ago, alluded to the place by this name, and "Wipers" it is likely to remain, and as "Wipers" it is likely to be discussed for many years to come.

Curiously enough, it is not the first entry of Ypres into the English language in this, or at any rate a similar, form; for it was in the looms of Ypres that was made, in the Middle Ages, the famous "toiles d'ypres," the costly table linen, or diapers, which the great ladies of England admired so much. Today, of course, the town is a battle-scarred shell of its former self. It was occupied by the Germans in the course of their forward march on October 3, 1914; but a month later the British regained it, and, since then, the buildings of the old town have been steadily crumbling before an intermittent shell fire from the German lines. Ypres, however, will rise again, and amongst the buildings to be restored will surely be the great Cloth Hall, the old, turreted, three-storied building, whose belfry at one time rose 230 feet above the street below. The great Cloth Hall of Ypres was indeed the most famous building of its kind in Belgium. Begun by Count Baldwin IX of Flanders, it was over a hundred years in building, and, for more than three centuries after its completion, was the center of the world's market for cloth. More than 4000 looms were kept busy in the town in those days, and merchants from far and near attended its great cloth mart. The population then numbered over 200,000. It was, indeed, to the introduction of cloth-making, towards the end of the Eleventh Century, that Ypres owed all its subsequent prosperity.

Towards the end of the Fourteenth Century, however, popular uprisings and an ocean of other troubles dealt hardly with the city. The population began to dwindle, the weavers, on whom the prosperity of the town largely depended, began to migrate, and when the student of history takes note of Ypres, say towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, he finds it a little place of not more than 5000 inhabitants.

One of the great events in its history was, of course, the Battle of Courtrai, "the Battle of the Spurs," which was fought under its walls. In that battle, which recorded the first important victory won by infantry since the Battle of Hastings, it was the red-coated contingent

of Ypres which, joined with the men from Bruges and Courtrai, defeated the French under Count Robert of Artois. Ypres, indeed, like so many of the towns in this part of Flanders, has seen its share of fighting. During the Seventeenth Century, it was four times captured by the French; but, many years before the present war, it had ceased to be a place of any military importance, and some thirty years ago its old fortifications were dismantled, the ramparts being converted into boulevards and promenades. In quite recent times, Ypres devoted itself chiefly to the making of Valenciennes lace, although it also carried on a large trade in butter. It is a city of the plains, the wide, sandy Flemish plains; a city, too, of wide streets and old-world buildings, past which the little River Yperlee makes its way to the Yser.

Notes and Comments

THE Parker (Ariz.) Post, of a recent date, publishes, as an official advertisement, an ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuma, State of Arizona, defining vehicles and drivers, regulating traffic, and so on, the first section of which reads: "The term 'vehicle' shall apply to a horse being rode or led, and to any conveyance except a baby carriage." Presumably, baby carriages are not being "rode or led" in Yuma County. They are, perhaps, only pushed.

IN THESE days, when the potato has attained to such a remarkable position of international dignity, the recalling, by a recent writer, of William Cobbett's antipathy for the "lazy root, the root of misery," is particularly apt. Cobbett was firmly convinced that the potato and prosperity could not exist side by side, and he quotes, with approval, the opinion of Sir Charles Wolseley that, on the continent, "in whatever proportion the cultivation of potatoes prevails, the working people are wretched." He is indeed constantly girding at the vegetables, and, in his "Rural Rides," recounts noting with satisfaction, in the course of a journey from St. Albans to Chesham, that he did not see "three acres of potatoes in this whole tract of fine country."

"CAN we expect people to be patriotic," asks the Toledo Blade, "when nearly every penny they earn goes into the pockets of food speculators?" And the paper adds: "The Government must take steps to prevent recurrences of orgies of food speculation if for no other reason than that it is more potent to breed disloyalty than the money of Prussian spies." This may not be pleasant reading for a Congress which seems able to move only when it is shoved, but it may, nevertheless, be wholesome.

IT is complained that the words "morale" and "moral" are used indiscriminately, as possessing identical meaning, in the English press. The Oxford Dictionary has five and a half columns on the word "moral," to which it gives twelve definitions, though some of these are marked obsolete. Probably the confusion arises from the fact that whereas the French people use the word "moral" in speaking of the mental condition of a body of troops, and never "morale," the English language allows of the use of both words in this connection. The Westminster Gazette has never used anything but the word "moral" when speaking of the resisting power of troops, as in "The force investing Mafeking . . . is daily becoming shaken in moral" (March 19, 1900).

THE word "moral" with the meaning of ethics is now rare. Hobbes, in his "Government and Society," says: "For treating of Figures it is called Geometry, of Motion, Physick; and naturall right, Moralls." Morality is given as the definition of morale, but the difference between the two is much more pronounced in the French language; in fact, indiscriminate use would be an impossibility. Larousse says of "morale" that it is "the science which teaches the rules to be followed in order to do good and avoid evil." The subject is interesting, but requires a philological expert to deal with it.

AMONG the German vessels seized by the United States and turned over to its Navy was the Geier, which has been renamed the Schurz, after Carl Schurz, once a general in the United States Volunteer Service, a United States Senator from Missouri, and a member of the Cabinet. In explanation, it ought to be said that Carl Schurz left Germany, in 1848, to escape conditions in his native country that were not nearly so bad as those existing there now. He had no use for autocracy, even in its incipient stages.

Too much prominence cannot be given to the appeal of the National Canine Society, issued from London, against the practice of turning dogs adrift as a means of "solving" the question of feeding them. To characterize the casting adrift of a dog as a cruel act is to say only what is true of it. It is also simply cowardly, and there is no place at any time, much less at the present time, for such acts.

TIMES have certainly changed. It seems only yesterday that regiments, even brigades, were required to quell a Ute disturbance. When, the other day, at Ignacio, Col., members of this tribe revolted against submission to the Selective Draft Law, the sheriff summoned a small posse, and settled the matter in a few hours. The Utes have reached the point where they can be reasoned with, and this is a station well advanced on the road to good citizenship.

ACCORDING to some people who profess to be well-informed on the subject, the millers of the United States, with their present machinery equipment, are prepared to turn out whole wheat flour in any desired quantity. Making whole wheat flour means, it is said, simply stopping at the first stage of the grinding. More than that, it is claimed that if the millers refuse to furnish whole wheat flour plentifully or cheaply enough, the housewife can grind the wheat at home. Thus the simple life and the low cost of living may be brought into a happy alliance.